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MODEL

BYE-LAWS

FOR

SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

I.—CLEANSING FOOTWAYS, PRIVIES, CESSPOOLS, &c., REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

II.—PREVENTION OF NUISANCES.

III.—COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

IV.—NEW STREETS AND BUILDINGS.

V.—MARKETS.

VI.—SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

VII.—HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

VIII.—PUBLIC BATHING.

IX.—BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES, &c.

X.—PLEASURE GROUNDS.

XI.—HORSES, &c., STANDING FOR HIRE.

XII.—PLEASURE BOATS AND VESSELS.

XIII.—HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

XIV.—CEMETERIES.

XV.—MORTUARIES.

XVI.—OFFENSIVE TRADES.

EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,

Sole Agents for Official Publications,

EAST HARDING STREET, LONDON, E.C.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

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B9
1886

MODEL BYELAWS

ISSUED BY

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

FOR THE USE OF

SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

I.

Cleansing of Footways and Pavements.
Removal of House Refuse.
Cleansing of Earthclosets, Privies, Ashpits, and Cesspools.

LONDON:
Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
AND SOLD BY
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fetter Lane;
KNIGHT & Co., 90, Fleet Street; SHAW & SONS, Fetter Lane;
HADDEN, BEST, & Co., West Harding Street, Fetter Lane;
AND
P. S. KING & SON, Canada Buildings, King Street, Westminster.

1886.
Price Twopence.

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MEMORANDUM.

By section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1875, (38 and 39 Vict. c. 55), it is enacted that "where "the Local Authority do not themselves undertake "or contract for—

"The cleansing of footways and pavements "adjoining any premises;

"The removal of house refuse from any premises;

"The cleansing of earthclosets, privies, ashpits, "and cesspools belonging to any premises;

"they may make byelaws imposing the duty of such "cleansing or removal, at such intervals as they "think fit, on the occupier of any such premises."

On reference to section 42 it will be seen that every Local Authority may, and when required by order of the Local Government Board shall, themselves, undertake or contract for the removal of house refuse from premises, and the cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools, either for the whole or any part of their district. Moreover, every Urban Authority, and any Rural Authority invested by the Local Government Board with the requisite powers may, and when required by order of the Board shall, themselves, undertake or contract for the proper cleansing of streets.

In such cases the necessity for byelaws under the first part of section 44 ceases.

With regard to the scope of byelaws under that enactment, it should be observed that the byelaws must be limited to imposing upon the occupier the duty of cleansing or removal, at such intervals as the Sanitary Authority may think fit. The mode of cleansing or removal, and the precautions to be observed in connexion with the process are not matters within the range of such byelaws.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
25th July 1877.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

THE CLEANSING OF FOOTWAYS AND PAVEMENTS,

THE REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE,

AND

THE CLEANSING OF EARTHCLOSETS, PRIVIES, ASHPITS, AND CESSPOOLS.

The cleansing of footways and pavements adjoining any premises.

1. The occupier of any premises fronting, adjoining, or abutting on any street shall, once at least in *every day*, Sundays excepted, cleanse the footways and pavements adjoining such premises.

The removal of house refuse from any premises.

2. The occupier of any premises shall, once at least in *every week*, remove the house refuse from such premises.

The cleansing of earthclosets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools belonging to any premises.

3. The occupier of any premises shall, once at least in *every three months*, cleanse every earthcloset belonging to such premises and furnished with a fixed receptacle for fœcal matter and with suitable means or apparatus for the frequent and effectual application of dry earth to such matter.

4. The occupier of any premises shall, once at least in *every week*, cleanse every earthcloset belonging to such premises and furnished with a movable receptacle for fœcal matter and with suitable means or apparatus for the frequent and effectual application of dry earth to such matter.

5. The occupier of any premises shall, once at least in *every week*, cleanse every privy belonging to such premises and furnished with a fixed receptacle for fœcal matter.

6. The occupier of any premises shall, once at least in *every week*, cleanse every privy belonging to such premises and furnished with a movable receptacle for fœcal matter.

7. The occupier of any premises shall, once at least in *every week*, cleanse every ashpit belonging to such premises and used only as a receptacle for ashes, dust, and dry refuse.

8. The occupier of any premises shall, once at least in *every week*, cleanse every ashpit belonging to such premises and used in connexion with a privy as a receptacle for fœcal matter, together with ashes, dust, and dry refuse.

9. The occupier of any premises shall, once at least in every *three months*, cleanse every cesspool belonging to such premises.

Penalties.

10. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of :

Provided nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

MODEL BYELAWS

ISSUED BY

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

FOR THE USE OF

SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

II.

Prevention of Nuisances arising from Snow, Filth, Dust, Ashes, and Rubbish.

Prevention of the Keeping of Animals on any Premises so as to be injurious to Health.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1877.

MEMORANDUM.

By section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1875, (38 and 39 Vict. c. 55), it is provided that—

"An Urban Authority may . . . make byelaws "for the prevention of nuisances arising from snow "filth, dust, ashes, and rubbish, and for the pre- "vention of the keeping of animals on any "premises so as to be injurious to health."

In connexion with the last clause of the byelaw numbered 12 in the model series, the attention of the Sanitary Authority should be directed to the provisions of section 50 of the 38 and 39 Vict c. 55.

That section is in the following terms:

"Notice may be given by any Urban Authority, "(by public announcement in the district or "otherwise), for the periodical removal of "manure or other refuse matter from mews, "stables, or other premises; and, where any such "notice has been given, any person to whom "the manure or other refuse matter belongs, "who fails so to remove the same, or permits a "further accumulation, and does not continue "such periodical removal at such intervals as "the Urban Authority direct, shall be liable "without further notice to a penalty not ex- "ceeding twenty shillings for each day during "which such manure or other refuse matter is "permitted to accumulate."

In cases where the Sanitary Authority give the notice to which the above-quoted enactment refers, it will not be necessary to incorporate in any byelaws which they may make for the prevention of nuisances, under section 44, a provision such as that contained in the last clause of the byelaw numbered 12.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
25th July 1877.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

NUISANCES.

For the prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes, and rubbish, and for the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health.

---

1. The occupier of any premises fronting, adjoining, or abutting on any street shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the cessation of any fall of snow, remove or cause to be removed from the footways and pavements adjoining such premises all snow fallen or accumulated on such footways and pavements in such a manner and with such precautions as will prevent any undue accumulation in any channel or carriageway or upon any paved crossing.

2. Every person who shall remove any snow from any premises shall deposit the same in such a manner and with such precautions as to prevent any undue accumulation thereof in any channel or carriageway or upon any paved crossing.

If in the process of such removal any snow be deposited upon any footway or pavement, he shall forthwith remove such snow from such footway or pavement.

3. Every person who, for the purpose of facilitating the removal of any snow from any footway or pavement, shall throw salt upon such snow shall forthwith effectually remove from such footway or pavement the whole of the deposit resulting from the mixture of the salt with the snow.

4. The occupier of any premises who shall remove or cause to be removed any filth, dust, ashes, or rubbish produced upon his premises shall not, in the process of removal, deposit such filth, dust, ashes, or rubbish, or cause or allow such filth, dust, ashes, or rubbish to be deposited upon any footway, pavement, or carriageway.

For the purpose of such removal, he shall in every case use or cause to be used a suitable vessel or receptacle, cart, or carriage properly constructed and furnished with a sufficient covering so as to prevent the escape of the contents thereof.

If in the process of such removal any person shall slop or spill or cause or allow to fall upon any footway, pavement, or carriageway any such filth, dust, ashes, or rubbish, he shall forthwith remove such filth, dust, ashes, or rubbish from the place whereon the same may have been slopped or spilled or may have fallen, and shall immediately thereafter thoroughly sweep or otherwise thoroughly cleanse such place.

5. Every person who, for the purpose of depositing any filth, dust, ashes, or rubbish upon any lands or premises, or for the purpose of depositing any dust, ashes, or rubbish in any receptacle provided by the Sanitary Authority for the temporary deposit and collection of dust, ashes, and rubbish, shall remove such filth, dust, ashes, or rubbish from any premises, or from any cart, carriage, or other means of conveyance across or along any footway, pavement, or carriageway, shall use a suitable vessel or receptacle properly constructed and furnished with a sufficient covering so as to prevent the escape of the contents thereof; and shall adopt such other precautions as may be necessary to prevent any such filth, dust, ashes, or rubbish from being slopped or spilled, or from falling in the process of removal upon such footway, pavement, or carriageway.

If in the process of such removal, any such filth, dust, ashes, or rubbish be slopped or spilled or fall upon such footway, pavement, or carriageway, he shall forthwith remove such filth, dust, ashes, or rubbish from the place whereon the same may have been slopped or spilled or may have fallen, and shall immediately thereafter thoroughly sweep or otherwise thoroughly cleanse such place.

6. Every person who shall convey any filth, dust, ashes, or rubbish through or along any street shall use a cart, carriage, or other means of conveyance properly constructed and furnished with a sufficient covering so as to prevent the escape of the contents thereof.

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If in the process of such conveyance any such filth, dust, ashes, or rubbish be slopped or spilled, or fall upon any carriageway or elsewhere in such street, he shall forthwith remove such filth, dust, ashes, or rubbish from the place whereon the same may have been slopped or spilled or may have fallen, and shall immediately thereafter thoroughly sweep or otherwise thoroughly cleanse such place.

7. The owner or consignee of any cargo, load, or collection of filth which may have been conveyed, by water or by land, to any place within the district to await removal from such place by such owner or consignee, and may have been deposited to await such removal upon any premises whereon such filth may lawfully be deposited, but in such a situation and in such a manner that such filth may be exposed without adequate means of preventing the emission of stench therefrom at a distance of not more than *yards* from any street or from any building or premises used wholly or partly for human habitation, or as a school, or as a place of public worship or of public resort or public assembly, or from any building or premises in or on which any person may be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business, shall not, without reasonable excuse, cause or suffer such filth to remain after the deposit and before the removal thereof for a longer period than *hours*.

8. Every person who may have undertaken to deliver to the owner or consignee thereof any cargo, load, or collection of filth which may have been conveyed, by water or by land, to any place within the district for the purpose of being delivered by such person to such owner or consignee, and may have been deposited to await such delivery upon any premises whereon such filth may lawfully be deposited, but in such a situation and in such a manner that such filth may be exposed without adequate means of preventing the emission of stench therefrom at a distance of not more than *yards* from any street or from any building or premises used wholly or partly for human habitation, or as a school, or as a place of public worship or of public resort or public assembly, or from any building or premises in or on which any person may be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business, shall not, without

reasonable excuse, cause or suffer such filth to remain after the deposit and before the removal thereof for a period of more than *hours.*

9. Every person who, for any purpose of agriculture, shall deposit or cause to be deposited upon any lands or premises within the distance of *yards* from any street, or from any building or premises used, wholly or partly, for human habitation, or as a school, or as a place of public worship, or of public resort or public assembly, or from any building or premises in or on which any person may be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business, any filth which may have been removed from any cesspool, or any filth which may have been removed from any privy, or from any receptacle used in connexion with any privy, and which may not have been effectually deodorized, shall, with all reasonable dispatch, cause such filth to be ploughed or dug into the ground or to be covered with a sufficient layer of earth, ashes, or other suitable substance, or shall adopt such other precautions as may be reasonably necessary to prevent the emission of noxious or offensive effluvia from such filth.

10. The occupier of any premises shall not keep any swine or deposit any swine's dung within the distance of *feet* from any dwelling-house, or in such a situation or in such a manner as to pollute any water supplied for use or used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes or for manufacturing drinks for the use of man, or any water used or likely to be used in any dairy.

11. The occupier of any premises shall not keep any cattle or deposit the dung of any cattle in such a situation or in such a manner as to pollute any water supplied for use, or used, or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes or for manufacturing drinks for the use of man, or any water used or likely to be used in any dairy.

12. Every occupier of a building or premises wherein or whereon any horse or other beast of draught or burden or any cattle or swine may be kept shall provide, in connexion with such building or premises, a suitable receptacle for dung, manure, soil, filth, or other offensive or noxious matter which may, from time to time, be produced in the keeping

of any such animal in such building or upon such premises.

He shall cause such receptacle to be constructed so that the bottom or floor thereof shall not in any case be lower than the surface of the ground adjoining such receptacle.

He shall also cause such receptacle to be constructed in such a manner and of such materials and to be maintained at all times in such a condition as to prevent any escape of the contents thereof, or any soakage therefrom into the ground or into the wall of any building.

He shall cause such receptacle to be furnished with a suitable cover and, when not required to be open, to be kept properly covered.

He shall likewise provide in connexion with such building or premises a sufficient drain constructed in such a manner and of such materials and maintained at all times in such a condition as effectually to convey all urine or liquid filth or refuse therefrom into a sewer, cesspool, or other proper receptacle.

He shall, once at least in *every week*, remove or cause to be removed from the receptacle provided in accordance with the requirements of this byelaw all dung, manure, soil, filth, or other offensive or noxious matter produced in or upon such building or premises and deposited in such receptacle.

13. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of , and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority:

Provided nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
[4350.—10,000.—7/77.]

MODEL BYELAWS

ISSUED BY

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

FOR THE USE OF

SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

III.
Common Lodging-houses.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C.; or
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HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin

1887.

Price Threepence.

i 50982.

MEMORANDUM.

By section 80 of the Public Health Act, 1875, (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55), it is enacted that "Every "Local Authority shall, from time to time, make "byelaws:—

"(1.) For fixing and, from time to time, varying "the number of lodgers who may be received into "a common lodging-house, and for the separation of "the sexes therein; and

"(2.) For promoting cleanliness and ventilation "in such houses; and

"(3.) For the giving of notices and the taking "precautions in the case of any infectious disease; "and

"(4.) Generally, for the well-ordering of such "houses."

The terms of the above quoted enactment indicate, with sufficient clearness, the scope of the byelaws which the Sanitary Authority are empowered to make for the regulation of common lodging-houses.

Independently of the byelaws authorized by section 80, the Public Health Act, 1875, confers upon the Sanitary Authority powers which, if duly exercised, will enable them to secure compliance with various requirements of essential importance in relation to the public health.

In illustration of the nature and extent of the control which, either by means of byelaws or by the operation of the express provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, the Sanitary Authority may exercise over common lodging-houses, and in anticipation of questions which may arise in connexion with this branch of sanitary administration, it may here be convenient to append a few observations.

By section 89 it is provided that for the purposes of the Act "the expression 'common lodging-house' "includes in any case in which only part of a house "is used as a common lodging-house the part so "used of such house." The Act, however, contains no exact definition of a "common lodging-house";

and in cases where doubts may be suggested as to whether any particular house or part of a house is or is not comprehended in that designation, it will probably be found useful to refer to the opinion of the law officers of the Crown which was communicated to the several Local Boards by the circular of the General Board of Health, dated the 17th of October 1853.

From that circular it appears that the law officers, when consulted as to the meaning of the expression "common lodging-house" in the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 28, advised as follows:—

"It may be difficult to give a precise definition of "the term 'common lodging-house,' but looking to "the preamble and general provisions of the Act, it "appears to us to have reference to that class of "lodging-houses in which persons of the poorer "class are received for short periods, and though "strangers to one another are allowed to inhabit "one common room. We are of opinion that it "does not include hotels, inns, public houses or "lodgings let to the upper and middle classes."

By that part of the above definition which refers to the persons inhabiting a common lodging-house being "strangers to one another," the law officers in a second opinion explained that their "obvious "intention was to distinguish lodgers promiscuously "brought together from members of one family or "household."

In reply to the question, whether lodging-houses, otherwise coming within the definition but let for a week or longer period, would, from the latter circumstance, be excluded from the operation of the Act, the law officers observed:—"We are of opinion that "the period of letting is unimportant in determining whether a lodging-house comes under the Act "now in question."

So far as the foregoing definition of a common lodging-house rests upon the basis of the habitation of a common room by lodgers who are strangers to one another in the sense of not being members of one family or household, it may be inferred that this characteristic equally distinguishes the common lodging-houses to which the Public Health Act,

1875, applies. Such an inference receives support from the terms of section 87 which enacts that "in "any proceedings under the provisions of this Act "relating to common lodging-houses, if the inmates "of any house or part of a house allege that they "are members of the same family the burden of "proving such allegation shall lie on the persons "making it."

With regard to the registration of common lodging houses, in referring generally to the provisions of sections 76–79 and to so much of section 86 as renders liable to penalty any keeper of a common lodging-house who receives any lodger in such house without the same being registered under the Act, the Board would direct especial attention to an enactment in section 78. By that section it is provided that "a house shall not be registered as a "common lodging-house until it has been inspected "and approved for the purpose by some officer of "the Local Authority."

To the thoroughness of this inspection much importance should be attached. It is essential that in all structural details the fitness of the premises should be carefully ascertained before the house is placed upon the register.

The rules which should guide the inspecting officer in his examination of the premises may be thus briefly indicated:—

The house should (1) possess the conditions of wholesomeness needed for dwelling houses in general; and (2) it should further have arrangements fitting it for its special purpose of receiving a given number of lodgers.

(1.) The house should be dry in its foundations and have proper drainage, guttering, and spouting, with properly laid and substantial paving to any area or yard abutting on it. Its drains should have their connexions properly made, and they should be trapped, where necessary, and adequately ventilated. Except the soil pipe from a properly trapped watercloset, there should be no direct communication of the drains with the interior of the house. All waste pipes from sinks, basins, and cisterns should dis-

charge in the open air over gullies outside the house. The soil pipe should always be efficiently ventilated. The closets or privies and the refuse receptacles of the house should be in proper situations, of proper construction and adapted to any scavenging arrangements that may be in force in the district. The house should have a water supply of good quality, and if the water be stored in cisterns they should be conveniently placed and of proper construction to prevent any fouling of water. The walls, roof, and floors of the house should be in good repair. Inside walls should not be papered. The rooms and staircases should possess the means of complete ventilation; windows being of adequate size, able to be opened to their full extent, or, if sash windows, both at top and bottom. Any room proposed for registration that has not a chimney should be furnished with a special ventilating opening or shaft, but a room not having a window to the outer air, even if it have special means of ventilation, can seldom be proper for registration.

(2.) The numbers for which the house and each sleeping room may be registered will depend, partly upon the dimensions of the rooms and their facilities for ventilation and partly upon the amount of accommodation of other kinds. In rooms of ordinary construction to be used for sleeping, where there are the usual means of ventilation by windows and chimneys, about 300 cubic feet will be a proper standard of space to secure to each person; but in many rooms it will be right to appoint a larger space, and this can only be determined on inspection of the particular room. The house should possess kitchen and dayroom accommodation apart from its bedrooms, and the sufficiency of this will have to be attended to. Rooms that are partially underground may not be improper for dayrooms, but should not be registered for use as bedrooms. The amount of water supply, closet or privy accommodation, and the provision of refuse receptacles should be proportionate to the numbers for which the house is to be registered. If

the water is not supplied from works with constant service, a quantity should be secured for daily use on a scale, per registered inmate, of not less than ten gallons a day where there are waterclosets, or five gallons a day where there are dry closets. For every twenty registered lodgers a separate closet or privy should be required. The washing accommodation should, wherever practicable, be in a special place and not be in the bedrooms; and the basins for personal washing should be fixed and have watertaps and discharge pipes connected with them.

Arrangements for the supply by the Sanitary Authority of placards such as are mentioned in the byelaws numbered 23 and 24 in the model series may be suggested as conducive to the well-ordering of common lodging-houses.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
25th July 1877.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

For fixing and from time to time varying the number of lodgers who may be received into a common lodging-house, and for the separation of the sexes therein; and

For promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses; and

For the giving of notices and the taking precautions in the case of any infectious disease; and

Generally for the well ordering of such houses.

---

1. A keeper of a common lodging-house shall not, at any one time, receive, or cause or suffer to be received into such house, or into any room therein, a greater number of lodgers than shall be fixed by the Sanitary Authority as the maximum number of lodgers authorized to be received into such house, or into such room, and shall be specified in a notice in writing, according to the form hereinafter prescribed, which shall be duly served upon or delivered to such keeper, and shall continue in force until, in pursuance of the provisions of the byelaw in that behalf, the number so fixed and specified shall be varied by the Sanitary Authority.

Form of Notice.

To of .

WHEREAS, in pursuance of the statutory provision in that behalf, you have been duly registered by the Sanitary Authority for the district of as the keeper of a common lodging-house, situated at , in the said district:

Now I , clerk to the said Sanitary Autho-

rity, do hereby give you notice that, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them in that behalf, the said Sanitary Authority have fixed as the maximum number of lodgers authorized to be received at any one time into such house, and into the several rooms therein, the number specified in respect of such house and of each of such rooms in the Schedule hereunto appended.

SCHEDULE.

District of

Common lodging-house situated at

Name of keeper

The maximum number of lodgers authorized to be received at any one time into this house is

The maximum number of lodgers authorized to be received at any one time into each of the several rooms in this house is the number specified in respect of such room in the appropriate column of the following table :—

——	Description or number of room.	Dimensions or cubical contents of room.	Maximum number of lodgers.
Ground storey.			
First storey.			
Second storey.			
Topmost storey.			

For the purposes of this notice every two children under the age of *ten years* may be counted as one lodger.

Witness my hand this day of 18 .

Clerk to the Sanitary Authority.

2. A keeper of a common lodging-house, in any case where the Sanitary Authority may, from time to time, determine that it is expedient to vary the number fixed by them as the maximum number of lodgers authorized to be received into such house, or into any room therein, and may, from time to time, for the purpose of such variation, cause to be duly served upon or delivered to such keeper a notice in writing according to the form herein-after prescribed, shall not, at any one time, after any such notice shall have been duly served upon or delivered to him, and after the date specified in such notice, and until, in pursuance of the provisions of this byelaw, the number specified in such notice shall be further varied, receive, or cause or suffer to be received into such house, or into any room therein, a greater number of lodgers than shall be specified in such notice as the maximum number of lodgers authorized to be received into such house, or into such room.

Form of Notice.

To of .

WHEREAS, in pursuance of the statutory provision in that behalf, you have been duly registered by the Sanitary Authority for the district of as the keeper of a common lodging-house, situated at , in the said district:

And whereas the said Sanitary Authority have determined that it is expedient to vary the number heretofore fixed by them as the maximum number of lodgers authorized to be received at any one time into such house and into the several rooms therein:

Now I , clerk to the said Sanitary Authority, do hereby give you notice that from and after the day of , the maximum number of lodgers authorized to be received at any one time into such house and into the several rooms therein shall be the number specified in respect of such house and of each of such rooms in the Schedule hereunto appended.

SCHEDULE.

District of .

Common lodging-house situated at .

Name of keeper .

The maximum number of lodgers authorized to be received at any one time into this house is .

The maximum number of lodgers authorized to be received at any one time into each of the several rooms in this house is the

number specified in respect of such room in the appropriate column of the following table :—

——	Description or number of room.	Dimensions or cubical contents of room.	Maximum number of lodgers.
Ground storey.			
First storey.			
Second storey.			
Topmost storey.			

For the purposes of this notice every two children under the age of *ten years* may be counted as one lodger.

Witness my hand this day of 18 .

Clerk to the Sanitary Authority.

3. A keeper of a common lodging-house shall not, except in such cases as are herein-after specified, cause or suffer any person of the male sex above the age of *ten years* to use or occupy any room which may be used or occupied as a sleeping apartment by persons of the female sex.

Such keeper shall not, except in such cases as are herein-after specified, cause or suffer any person of the female sex to use or occupy any room which may be used or occupied as a sleeping apartment by persons of the male sex above the age of *ten years :*

Provided that this byelaw shall not be taken to prohibit the use and occupation by a husband and wife of any room which may not be used or occupied by any other person of either sex above the age of *ten years*, or which may be used, in accordance with

the provisions of the byelaw in that behalf, as a sleeping apartment for two or more married couples.

4. Every keeper of a common lodging-house shall cause every room therein which may be appointed for use and occupation as a sleeping apartment by two or more married couples to be so furnished or fitted that every bed, when in use and occupation, shall be effectually screened from the view of any occupant of any other bed, by means of a partition of wood or other solid material, which shall be constructed and fixed or placed so as to allow adequate means of access to the bed which such partition is intended to screen, and so as to extend upwards throughout the whole length and breadth of such bed to a sufficient height above such bed, and downwards to a distance of not more than *six inches* above the level of the floor.

5. Every keeper of a common lodging-house shall cause every yard, area, forecourt, or other open space within the curtilage of the premises to be maintained at all times in good order, and to be thoroughly cleansed, from time to time, as often as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of keeping such yard, area, forecourt, or other open space in a clean and wholesome condition.

6. Every keeper of a common lodging-house shall cause the floor of every room or passage and every stair in such house to be thoroughly swept once at least in every day, before the hour of *ten* in the forenoon, and to be thoroughly washed once at least in every week.

7. Every keeper of a common lodging-house shall cause every window, every fixture or fitting of wood, stone, or metal, and every painted surface in such house to be thoroughly cleansed, from time to time, as often as shall be requisite.

8. Every keeper of a common lodging-house shall cause all bed-clothes and bedding, and every bedstead used in such house, to be thoroughly cleansed, from time to time, as often as shall be requisite for the purpose of keeping such bed-clothes, bedding, and bedstead in a clean and wholesome condition.

9. Every keeper of a common lodging-house shall, for the use of the lodgers received into such house, cause to be provided a sufficient number of basins or other receptacles for water, of adequate capacity and suitably placed, and a sufficient supply of water and a sufficient number of towels for use in connexion with such basins or other receptacles. He shall cause such basins or receptacles to be kept clean and in good order, and the supply of towels to be renewed, from time to time, as often as may be requisite.

10. Every keeper of a common lodging-house shall cause all solid or liquid filth or refuse to be removed once at least in every day before the hour of *ten* in the forenoon from every room in such house, and shall once at least in every day cause every vessel, utensil, or other receptacle for such filth or refuse to be thoroughly cleansed.

11. Every keeper of a common lodging-house shall cause the seat, floor, and walls of every watercloset, earthcloset, or privy belonging to such house to be thoroughly cleansed, from time to time, as often as may be necessary for the purpose of keeping such seat, floor, and walls in a clean and wholesome condition.

12. Every keeper of a common lodging-house shall cause every part of the structure of every watercloset belonging to such house to be maintained at all times in good order, and every part of the apparatus of such watercloset and every drain or means of drainage with which such watercloset may communicate to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

13. Every keeper of a common lodging-house shall cause every earthcloset or privy belonging to such house, and every receptacle for filth provided or used in or in connexion with such earthcloset or privy to be maintained at all times in good order and in a wholesome condition.

He shall cause all such means or apparatus as may be provided or used in or in connexion with such earthcloset or privy and such receptacle, for the frequent and effectual application of dry earth or other deodorizing substance to any filth deposited

in such receptacle, to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

He shall cause a sufficient supply of such dry earth or other deodorizing substance to be, from time to time, provided for use in such earthcloset, privy, or receptacle for filth, and shall cause such dry earth or other deodorizing substance to be frequently and effectually applied to such filth, or he shall cause such dry earth or other deodorizing substance as may, from time to time, be supplied to such house, in pursuance of the statutory provision in that behalf, by the Sanitary Authority or by any person with whom they may contract for the purpose to be frequently and effectually applied to such filth.

14. Every keeper of a common lodging-house shall cause every ashpit belonging to such house to be maintained at all times in good order and in a wholesome condition.

He shall not cause or suffer any filth or wet refuse to be thrown into any ashpit constructed and adapted for use only as a receptacle for ashes, dust, and dry refuse.

15. Every keeper of a common lodging-house shall cause all such means of ventilation as may be provided in or in connexion with any room or passage in such house and in or in connexion with any watercloset, earthcloset, or privy belonging to such house to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

16. Every keeper of a common lodging-house shall, except in such cases as are herein-after specified, cause every window in every room in such house which may be appointed for use and occupation as a sleeping apartment to be opened and to be kept fully open for *one hour* at least in the forenoon, and for *one hour* at least in the afternoon of every day:

Provided that such keeper shall not be required, in pursuance of this byelaw, to cause any such window to be opened or to be kept open at any time when the state of the weather is such as to render it necessary that the window should be closed, or when any bed in such room may be occupied by any

lodger in consequence of sickness or of other sufficient cause.

17. Every keeper of a common lodging-house shall cause the bed-clothes of every bed in such house to be removed from such bed as soon as conveniently may be after such bed shall have been vacated by any lodger, and shall cause all such bed-clothes and the bed from which such bed-clothes may have been removed to be freely exposed to the air for *one hour* at least in the forenoon or for *one hour* at least in the afternoon of every day.

18. Every keeper of a common lodging-house, immediately after he shall have been informed or shall have ascertained that any lodger in such house is ill of any infectious disease, shall adopt all such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the spread of such infectious disease.

Such keeper shall not, at any time while such lodger is suffering from such infectious disease, cause or allow any other person, except the wife or any other relative of such lodger, or except a person voluntarily in attendance on such lodger, to use or occupy the same room as such lodger.

Where, in pursuance of the statutory provision in hat behalf, the Sanitary Authority may order the removal of such lodger to a hospital or other place for the reception of the sick, such keeper, on being informed of such order, shall forthwith take all such steps as may be requisite on his part to secure the safe and prompt removal of such lodger in compliance with the order of the Sanitary Authority, and shall, in and about such removal, adopt all such precautions as, in accordance with any instructions which he may receive from the Medical Officer of Health, may be most suitable for the circumstances of the case.

Where, in consequence of the illness of such lodger, there may be reasonable grounds for apprehending the spread of infection through the admission of lodgers to any room or rooms in such house or through the admission to such room or rooms of the maximum number of lodgers authorized to be received therein, such keeper, after being furnished with the necessary instructions from the Medical

in such receptacle, to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

He shall cause a sufficient supply of such dry earth or other deodorizing substance to be, from time to time, provided for use in such earthcloset, privy, or receptacle for filth, and shall cause such dry earth or other deodorizing substance to be frequently and effectually applied to such filth, or he shall cause such dry earth or other deodorizing substance as may, from time to time, be supplied to such house, in pursuance of the statutory provision in that behalf, by the Sanitary Authority or by any person with whom they may contract for the purpose to be frequently and effectually applied to such filth.

14. Every keeper of a common lodging-house shall cause every ashpit belonging to such house to be maintained at all times in good order and in a wholesome condition.

He shall not cause or suffer any filth or wet refuse to be thrown into any ashpit constructed and adapted for use only as a receptacle for ashes, dust, and dry refuse.

15. Every keeper of a common lodging-house shall cause all such means of ventilation as may be provided in or in connexion with any room or passage in such house and in or in connexion with any watercloset, earthcloset, or privy belonging to such house to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

16. Every keeper of a common lodging-house shall, except in such cases as are herein-after specified, cause every window in every room in such house which may be appointed for use and occupation as a sleeping apartment to be opened and to be kept fully open for *one hour* at least in the forenoon, and for *one hour* at least in the afternoon of every day :

Provided that such keeper shall not be required, in pursuance of this byelaw, to cause any such window to be opened or to be kept open at any time when the state of the weather is such as to render it necessary that the window should be closed, or when any bed in such room may be occupied by any

lodger in consequence of sickness or of other sufficient cause.

17. Every keeper of a common lodging-house shall cause the bed-clothes of every bed in such house to be removed from such bed as soon as conveniently may be after such bed shall have been vacated by any lodger, and shall cause all such bed-clothes and the bed from which such bed-clothes may have been removed to be freely exposed to the air for *one hour* at least in the forenoon or for *one hour* at least in the afternoon of every day.

18. Every keeper of a common lodging-house, immediately after he shall have been informed or shall have ascertained that any lodger in such house is ill of any infectious disease, shall adopt all such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the spread of such infectious disease.

Such keeper shall not, at any time while such lodger is suffering from such infectious disease, cause or allow any other person, except the wife or any other relative of such lodger, or except a person voluntarily in attendance on such lodger, to use or occupy the same room as such lodger.

Where, in pursuance of the statutory provision in hat behalf, the Sanitary Authority may order the removal of such lodger to a hospital or other place for the reception of the sick, such keeper, on being informed of such order, shall forthwith take all such steps as may be requisite on his part to secure the safe and prompt removal of such lodger in compliance with the order of the Sanitary Authority, and shall, in and about such removal, adopt all such precautions as, in accordance with any instructions which he may receive from the Medical Officer of Health, may be most suitable for the circumstances of the case.

Where, in consequence of the illness of such lodger, there may be reasonable grounds for apprehending the spread of infection through the admission of lodgers to any room or rooms in such house or through the admission to such room or rooms of the maximum number of lodgers authorized to be received therein, such keeper, after being furnished with the necessary instructions from the Medical

Officer of Health, and until the grounds for apprehending the spread of infection shall have been removed, shall cease to receive any lodger in such room or rooms or shall receive therein such number of lodgers, being less than the maximum number, as the exigencies of the case may require.

Such keeper shall, immediately after the death, removal, or recovery of any lodger who may have been ill of any infectious disease, give written notice thereof to the Medical Officer of Health, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cause every part of the room which may have been occupied by such lodger to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and shall also cause every article in such room which may be liable to retain infection to be in like manner cleansed and disinfected unless the Sanitary Authority shall have ordered the same to be destroyed.

He shall comply with all instructions of the Medical Officer of Health as to the proper cleansing and disinfection of the room and articles.

When the same shall have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected in accordance with such instructions, he shall give written notice thereof to the Medical Officer of Health; and, until two days from the giving of such notice shall have elapsed, and unless and until by such cleansing and disinfection the necessary precautions for preventing the spread of disease shall have been duly taken, such keeper shall not cause or suffer any other lodger to be received into the room which, in the case hereinbefore specified, may have been exposed to infection.

19. A keeper of a common lodging-house shall not, at any time, cause or suffer any room which may be appointed for use as a kitchen or scullery to be used or occupied as a sleeping apartment.

20. A keeper of a common lodging-house shall not cause or suffer any bed in any room which may be used as a sleeping apartment by persons of the male sex above the age of *ten years*, to be occupied at any one time by more than one such person.

21. A keeper of a common lodging-house shall not cause or suffer any lodger to occupy any bed in such house at any time within the period of *eight*

hours after such bed shall have been vacated by the last preceding occupant thereof.

22. Every keeper of a common lodging-house shall cause every room in such house, which may be appointed for use and occupation as a sleeping apartment, to be furnished with such number of beds and bedsteads, and with such a supply of bed-clothes and of necessary utensils as may be sufficient for the requirements of the number of lodgers received into such room.

23. Every keeper of a common lodging-house, on receiving from the Sanitary Authority a notice or placard wherein shall be stated the description or number of the room to which such notice or placard may apply, and the maximum number of lodgers authorized to be received at any one time in such room, shall put up or affix and continue such notice or placard in a suitable and conspicuous position in such room, and in such a manner that the words and figures in such notice or placard may be clearly and distinctly visible and legible.

He shall not, at any time, wilfully conceal, deface, alter, or obliterate any letter or figure in such notice or placard, or wilfully or carelessly injure or destroy such notice or placard.

24. Every keeper of a common lodging-house, on receiving from the Sanitary Authority, for the purpose of exhibition in such house or in any room therein, a copy or copies of any byelaw or byelaws for the time being in force with respect to common lodging-houses, shall put up or affix and continue such copy or copies in a suitable and conspicuous position in such house, or in such room, and in such a manner that the contents of such copy or copies may be clearly and distinctly visible and legible.

He shall not, at any time, wilfully conceal, deface, alter, or obliterate any part of the contents of such copy or copies, or wilfully or carelessly injure or destroy such copy or copies.

25. Every keeper of a common lodging-house who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of , and in the case of a continuing

offence to a further penalty of for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority:

Provided nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

MODEL BYELAWS

ISSUED BY

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

FOR THE USE OF

SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

IV.

New Streets and Buildings.

LONDON:
Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
AND SOLD BY
KNIGHT & Co., 90, FLEET STREET, SHAW & SONS, FETTER LANE,
AND
HADDEN, BEST, & Co., WEST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE.

1884.

Price Sixpence.

MEMORANDUM.

Section 157 of the Public Health Act, 1875, (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55), provides that "every Urban "Authority may make byelaws with respect to the "following matters; (that is to say,)

"(1.) With respect to the level, width, and construction of new streets, and the provisions for the sewerage thereof;

"(2.) With respect to the structure of walls, foundations, roofs, and chimneys of new buildings, for securing stability and the prevention of fires, and for purposes of health;

"(3.) With respect to the sufficiency of the space about buildings to secure a free circulation of air, and with respect to the ventilation of buildings;

"(4.) With respect to the drainage of buildings, to waterclosets, earthclosets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools in connexion with buildings, and to the closing of buildings or parts of buildings unfit for human habitation, and to prohibition of their use for such habitation:

"And they may further provide for the observance "of such byelaws by enacting therein such provisions as they think necessary as to the giving "of notices, as to the deposit of plans and sections "by persons intending to lay out streets or to "construct buildings, as to inspection by the Urban "Authority, and as to the power of such Authority "(subject to the provisions of this Act) to remove, "alter, or pull down any work begun or done in "contravention of such byelaws:

"Provided that no byelaw made under this "section shall affect any building erected in any "place (which at the time of the passing of this Act "is included in an urban sanitary district) before

" the Local Government Acts came into force in " such place, or any building erected in any place " (which at the time of the passing of this Act is " not included in an urban sanitary district) before " such place becomes constituted or included in an " urban district, or by virtue of any order of the " Local Government Board subject to this enact- " ment.

" The provisions of this section . . . shall not " apply to buildings belonging to any railway " company and used for the purposes of such " railway under any Act of Parliament."

In connexion with the subject of byelaws with respect to new streets and buildings the two following sections (158, 159) are important.

Sections 158 and 159 are in these terms:—

(Section 158.) " Where a notice, plan, or " description of any work is required by any " byelaw made by an Urban Authority to be " laid before that Authority, the Urban Autho- " rity shall, within one month after the same " has been delivered or sent to their surveyor " or clerk, signify in writing their approval or " disapproval of the intended work to the person " proposing to execute the same; and if the " work is commenced after such notice of " disapproval, or before the expiration of such " month without such approval, and is in any " respect not in conformity with any byelaw of " the Urban Authority, the Urban Authority " may cause so much of the work as has been " executed to be pulled down or removed.

" Where an Urban Authority incur expenses " in or about the removal of any work executed " contrary to any byelaw, such Authority may " recover in a summary manner the amount of " such expenses either from the person exe- " cuting the works removed, or from the person " causing the works to be executed, at their " discretion.

" Where an Urban Authority may, under this " section, pull down or remove any work begun " or executed in contravention of any byelaw, " or where the beginning or the execution of

"the work is an offence in respect whereof the "offender is liable in respect of any byelaw to "a penalty, the existence of the work during its "continuance in such a form and state as to be "in contravention of the byelaw shall be deemed "to be a continuing offence, but a penalty shall "not be incurred in respect thereof after the "expiration of one year from the day when the "offence was committed or the byelaw was "broken."

(Section 159.) "For the purposes of this Act, the "re-erecting of any building pulled down to or "below the ground floor, or of any frame "building of which only the framework is left "down to the ground floor, or the conversion "into a dwelling-house of any building not "originally constructed for human habitation, "or the conversion into more than one dwelling-"house of a building originally constructed as "one dwelling-house only, shall be considered "the erection of a new building."

In connexion with the byelaws authorized by section 157 (3 and 4), and with the interpretation of the important proviso in that section, the attention of the Sanitary Authority may be usefully directed to the cases of Tucker *v.* Rees (7 Jur., n.s. 629.), and Burgess *v.* Peacock (16 C.B., n.s. 624; 10 L.T., n.s. 617).

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
25th July 1877.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

NEW STREETS

AND

BUILDINGS.

Interpretation of terms.

1. In the construction of the byelaws relating to new streets and buildings the following words and expressions shall have the meanings herein-after respectively assigned to them, unless such meanings be repugnant to or inconsistent with the context or subject matter in which such words or expressions occur; that is to say,—

"Base" applied to a wall means the under side of the course immediately above the footings:

"Topmost storey" means the uppermost storey in a building, whether constructed wholly or partly in the roof or not, and whether used or constructed or adapted for human habitation or not:

"Party wall" means:—

(*a.*) A wall forming part of a building and being used or constructed to be used in any part of the height or length of such wall for separation of adjoining buildings belonging to different owners or occupied or constructed or adapted to be occupied by different persons; or

(*b.*) A wall forming part of a building and standing, in any part of the length of such wall, to a greater extent than the projection of the footings on one side on grounds of different owners:

"External wall" means an outer wall of a building not being a party wall, even though adjoining to a wall of another building:

"Public building" means a building used or constructed or adapted to be used, either ordinarily or occasionally, as a church, chapel, or other place of public worship, or as a hospital, workhouse, college, school (not being merely a dwelling-house so used), theatre, public hall, public concert room, public ball-room, public lecture room, or public exhibition room, or as a public place of assembly for persons admitted thereto, by tickets or otherwise, or used or constructed or adapted to be used, either ordinarily or occasionally, for any other public purpose:

"Building of the warehouse class" means a warehouse, factory, manufactory, brewery or distillery:

"Domestic building" means a dwelling-house or an office building, or other out building appurtenant to a dwelling-house, whether attached thereto or not, or a shop, or any other building not being a public building, or of the warehouse class:

"Dwelling-house" means a building used or constructed or adapted to be used wholly or principally for human habitation:

"Width," applied to a new street, means the whole extent of space intended to be used, or laid out so as to admit of being used as a public way, exclusive of any steps or projections therein, and measured at right angles to the course or direction or intended course or direction of such street.

Exempted buildings.

2. The following buildings shall be exempt from the operation of the byelaws relating to new streets and buildings:—

(*a.*) Any building in Her Majesty's possession, or employed or intended to be employed for Her Majesty's use or service:

(*b.*) Any county or borough lunatic asylum, any sessions house, or any other public building belonging to or wholly and permanently occupied by the justices of the peace of the county, city, or borough

in which such asylum, sessions house, or other public building may be situated or may be erected:

(*c.*) Any gaol, house of correction, bridewell, penitentiary, or other prison, and any building occupied or intended to be occupied by any prison officer for the use of such prison and contiguous thereto:

(*d.*) Any building (not being a dwelling-house) belonging to any person or body of persons authorized by virtue of any Act of Parliament to navigate on or use any river, canal, dock, harbour, or basin, or to demand any tolls or dues in respect of the navigation of such river or canal, or the use of such dock, harbour, or basin, and used or intended to be used exclusively under the provisions of such Act of Parliament for the purposes of such river, canal, dock, harbour, or basin:

(*e.*) Any building (not being a dwelling-house) erected or intended to be erected in connexion with any mine, and used or intended to be used exclusively for the working of such mine:

(*f.*) Any building erected or intended to be erected under the Improvement of Land Act, 1864, or other Acts for the improvement of land administered by the Enclosure Commissioners for England and Wales:

(*g.*) Any building which may not be exempt by the operation of any of the preceding clauses of this byelaw, and which may be erected or may be intended to be erected in accordance with such plan and in such manner as may be approved or directed in pursuance of any statutory provision in that behalf by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:

(*h.*) Any building erected and used, or intended to be erected and used, exclusively for the purpose of a plant-house, orchard-house, summer-house, poultry-house, or aviary which shall be wholly detached, and at a distance of *ten feet* at the least from any other building, and which shall not be heated otherwise than by hot water, and in which the fireplaces (if any) shall be detached with no flues of any kind within such plant-house, orchard-house, summer-house, poultry-house, or aviary:

(*i.*) Any building which shall not exceed in height *thirty feet* as measured from the footings of

the walls, and shall not exceed in extent *one hundred and twenty-five thousand cubic feet*, and shall not be a public building, and shall not be constructed or adapted to be used either wholly or partly for human habitation, or as a place of habitual employment for any person in any manufacture, trade, or business, and shall be distant at least *eight feet* from the nearest street, and at least *thirty feet* from the nearest building and from the boundary of any adjoining lands or premises:

(*j*.) Any building which shall exceed in height *thirty feet* as measured from the footings of the walls, and shall exceed in extent *one hundred and twenty-five thousand cubic feet*, and shall not be a public building, and shall not be constructed or adapted to be used either wholly or partly for human habitation, or as a place of habitual employment for any person in any manufacture, trade, or business, and shall be distant at least *thirty feet* from the nearest street, and at least *sixty feet* from the nearest building and from the boundary of any adjoining lands or premises:

(*k*.) Any building erected or intended to be erected for use solely as a temporary hospital for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder.

With respect to the level of new streets.

3. Every person who shall lay out a new street shall lay out such street at such level as will afford the easiest practicable gradients throughout the entire length of such street for the purpose of securing easy and convenient means of communication with any other street or intended street with which such new street may be connected or may be intended to be connected, and as will allow of compliance with the provisions of any statute or byelaw in force within the district for the regulation of new streets and buildings.

With respect to the width and construction of new streets.

4. Every person who shall lay out a new street which shall be intended for use as a carriage-road

shall so lay out such street that the width thereof shall be *thirty-six feet* at the least.

5. Every person who shall construct a new street which shall exceed *one hundred feet* in length shall construct such street for use as a carriage-road, and shall, as regards such street, comply with the requirements of every byelaw relating to a new street intended for use as a carriage-road.

6. Every person who shall lay out a new street which shall be intended for use otherwise than as a carriage-road, and shall not exceed in length *one hundred feet*, shall so lay out such street that the width thereof shall be *twenty-four feet* at the least:

Provided always, that this byelaw shall not apply in any case where a new street shall not be intended to form the principal approach or means of access to any building, but shall be intended for use solely as a separate means of access to any premises for the purpose of removing therefrom the contents of the receptacle of any privy, or of any ashpit, or of any cesspool without carrying such contents through any dwelling-house or public building or any building in which any person may be or may be intended to be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business.

7. Every person who shall construct a new street for use as a carriage-road shall comply with the following requirements:—

(*a.*) He shall construct the carriage-way of such street so that the width thereof shall be *twenty-four feet* at the least.

(*b.*) He shall construct the surface of the carriage-way of such street so as to curve or fall from the centre or crown of such carriage-way to the channels at the sides thereof; the height of the crown of such carriage-way above the level of the side channels being calculated at the rate of not less than *three-eighths of an inch* and not more than *three-fourths of an inch* for every *foot* of the width of such carriage-way.

(*c.*) He shall construct on each side of such street a footway of a width not less than *one-sixth* of the entire width of such street.

(*d.*) He shall construct each footway in such street so as to slope or fall towards the kerb or outer edge at the rate of *one half of an inch* in every *foot* of width, if the footway be not paved, flagged, or asphalted; and at the rate of not less than *a quarter of an inch* and not more than *one half of an inch* in every *foot* of width, if the footway be paved, flagged, or asphalted.

(*e.*) He shall construct each footway in such street so that the height of the kerb or outer edge of such footway above the channel of the carriage-way (except in the case of crossings paved or otherwise formed for the use of foot passengers) shall be not less than *three inches* at the highest part of such channel and not more than *seven inches* at the lowest part of such channel.

8. Every person who shall construct a new street shall provide at one end, at least, of such street an entrance of a width equal to the width of such street, and open from the ground upwards.

With respect to the structure of walls, foundations, roofs, and chimneys of new buildings for securing stability and the prevention of fires, and for purposes of health.

9. A person who shall erect a new building shall not construct any foundation of such building upon any site which shall have been filled up with any material impregnated with fœcal matter or impregnated with any animal or vegetable matter, or upon which any such matter may have been deposited, unless and until such matter shall have been properly removed, by excavation or otherwise, from such site.

10. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall cause the whole ground surface or site of such building to be properly asphalted or covered with a layer of good cement concrete, rammed solid, at least *six inches* thick.

11. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause such building to be enclosed with walls constructed of good bricks, stone, or other hard and

incombustible materials, properly bonded and solidly put together :—

(*a.*) With good mortar compounded of good lime and clean sharp sand, or other suitable material; or

(*b.*) With good cement; or

(*c.*) With good cement mixed with clean sharp sand.

12. Every person who shall erect a new building shall construct every cross wall, which, in pursuance of the byelaw in that behalf, may, as a return wall, be deemed a means of determining the length of any external wall or party wall of such building, of good bricks, stone, or other hard and incombustible materials properly bonded and solidly put together :—

(*a.*) With good mortar compounded of good lime and clean sharp sand, or other suitable material; or

(*b.*) With good cement; or

(*c.*) With good cement mixed with clean sharp sand.

13. A person who shall erect a new building shall not construct any wall of such building so that any part of such wall, not being a projection intended solely for the purposes of architectural ornament, or a properly constructed corbel, shall overhang any part beneath it.

14. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause every wall of such building which may be built at an angle with another wall to be properly bonded therewith.

15. Every person who shall erect a new building shall construct every wall of such building so as to rest upon proper footings.

He shall cause the projection at the widest part of the footings of every wall, on each side of such wall, to be at least equal to *one half* of the thickness of such wall at its base, unless an adjoining wall interferes, in which case the projection may be omitted where that wall adjoins.

He shall also cause the diminution of the footings to be in regular offsets, or in one offset at the top

of the footings, and he shall cause the height from the bottom of the footings to the base of the wall to be at least equal to *two thirds* of the thickness of the wall at its base.

16. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause the footings of every wall of such building to rest on the solid ground, or upon a sufficient thickness of good concrete, or upon some solid and sufficient sub-structure, as a foundation.

17. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause every wall of such building to have a proper damp course of sheet lead, asphalte, or slates laid in cement, or of other durable material impervious to moisture, beneath the level of the lowest timbers, and at a height of not less than *six inches* above the surface of the ground adjoining such wall.

18. For the purposes of the byelaws with respect to the structure of walls of new buildings, the measurement of height of storeys and of height and length of walls shall be determined by the following rules:—

(i.) The heights of storeys shall be measured as follows:—

(*a.*) The height of a topmost storey shall be measured from the level of the upper surface of the floor up to the level of the under side of the tie of the roof or other covering, or if there is no tie then up to the level of half the vertical height of the rafters or other support of the roof:

(*b.*) The height of every storey, other than a topmost storey, shall be measured from the level of the upper surface of the floor of the storey up to the level of the upper surface of the floor of the storey next above it.

(ii.) The height of a wall shall be measured from the top of the footings to the highest part of the wall, or in the case of a gable, to half the height of the gable.

(iii.) Walls shall be deemed to be divided into distinct lengths by return walls. The length of a wall shall be measured from the centre of one return wall to the centre of another, provided that the return walls are external walls, party walls, or

cross walls, of the thickness prescribed by the bye-laws, and are bonded into the walls so deemed to be divided.

A wall shall not, for the purpose of this rule, be deemed a cross wall unless it is carried up to the top of the topmost storey, and unless in each storey the aggregate extent of the vertical faces or elevations of all the recesses and that of all the openings therein, taken together, shall not exceed *one half* of the whole extent of the vertical face or elevation of the wall in such storey.

19. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall construct every external wall and every party wall of such building in accordance with the following rules, and in every case the thickness prescribed shall be the minimum thickness of which any such wall may be constructed, and the several rules shall apply only to walls built of good bricks, not less than *nine inches* long, or of suitable stone, or other blocks of hard and incombustible substance, the beds or courses being horizontal.

Height up to 25 feet.

(*a.*) Where the wall does not exceed *twenty-five feet* in height its thickness shall be as follows :—

If the wall does not exceed *thirty feet* in length, and does not comprise more than two storeys, it shall be *nine inches* thick for its whole height :

If the wall exceeds *thirty feet* in length, or comprises more than two storeys, it shall be *thirteen and a half inches* thick below the topmost storey, and *nine inches* thick for the rest of its height.

Height up to 30 feet.

(*b.*) Where the wall exceeds *twenty-five feet* but does not exceed *thirty feet* in height it shall be *thirteen and a half inches* thick below the topmost storey, and *nine inches* thick for the rest of its height.

Height up to 40 feet.

(*c.*) Where the wall exceeds *thirty feet* but does not exceed *forty feet* in height its thickness shall be as follows :—

If the wall does not exceed *thirty-five feet* in length it shall be *thirteen and a half inches*

thick below the topmost storey, and *nine inches* thick for the rest of its height:

If the wall exceeds *thirty-five feet* in length it shall be *eighteen inches* thick for the height of one storey, then *thirteen and a half inches* thick for the rest of its height below the topmost storey, and *nine inches* thick for the rest of its height.

Height up to 50 feet. (*d.*) Where the wall exceeds *forty feet* but does not exceed *fifty feet* in height its thickness shall be as follows:—

If the wall does not exceed *thirty feet* in length it shall be *eighteen inches* thick for the height of one storey, then *thirteen and a half inches* thick for the rest of its height below the topmost storey, and *nine inches* thick for the rest of its height:

If the wall exceeds *thirty feet* but does not exceed *forty-five feet* in length it shall be *eighteen inches* thick for the height of two storeys, then *thirteen and a half inches* thick for the rest of its height:

If the wall exceeds *forty-five feet* in length it shall be *twenty-two inches* thick for the height of one storey, then *eighteen inches* thick for the height of the next storey, and then *thirteen and a half inches* thick for the rest of its height.

Height up to 60 feet. (*e.*) Where the wall exceeds *fifty feet* but does not exceed *sixty feet* in height its thickness shall be as follows:—

If the wall does not exceed *forty-five feet* in length it shall be *eighteen inches* thick for the height of two storeys and *thirteen and a half inches* thick for the rest of its height:

If the wall exceeds *forty-five feet* in length it shall be *twenty-two inches* thick for the height of one storey, then *eighteen inches* thick for the height of the next two storeys, and then *thirteen and a half inches* thick for the rest of its height.

Height up to 70 feet. (*f.*) Where the wall exceeds *sixty feet* but does not exceed *seventy feet* in height its thickness shall be as follows:—

If the wall does not exceed *forty-five feet* in

length it shall be *twenty-two inches* thick for the height of one storey, then *eighteen inches* thick for the height of the next two storeys, and then *thirteen and a half inches* thick for the rest of its height:

If the wall exceeds *forty-five feet* in length it shall be increased in thickness in each of the storeys below the uppermost two storeys by *four and a half inches* (subject to the provision herein-after contained respecting distribution in piers).

Height up to 80 feet. (*g.*) Where the wall exceeds *seventy feet* but does not exceed *eighty feet* in height its thickness shall be as follows:—

If the wall does not exceed *forty-five feet* in length it shall be *twenty-two inches* thick for the height of one storey, then *eighteen inches* thick for the height of the next three storeys, and *thirteen and a half inches* thick for the rest of its height:

If the wall exceeds *forty-five feet* in length it shall be increased in thickness in each of the storeys below the uppermost two storeys by *four and a half inches* (subject to the provision herein-after contained respecting distribution in piers).

Height up to 90 feet. (*h.*) Where the wall exceeds *eighty feet* but does not exceed *ninety feet* in height its thickness shall be as follows:—

If the wall does not exceed *forty-five feet* in length it shall be *twenty-six inches* thick for the height of one storey, then *twenty-two inches* thick for the height of the next storey, then *eighteen inches* thick for the height of the next three storeys, and then *thirteen and a half inches* thick for the rest of its height:

If the wall exceeds *forty-five feet* in length it shall be increased in thickness in each of the storeys below the uppermost two storeys by *four and a half inches* (subject to the provision herein-after contained respecting distribution in piers).

Height up to 100 feet. (*i.*) Where the wall exceeds *ninety feet* but does not exceed *one hundred feet* in height its thickness shall be as follows:—

If the wall does not exceed *forty-five feet* in length it shall be *twenty-six inches* thick for the height of one storey, then *twenty-two inches* thick for the height of the next two storeys, then *eighteen inches* thick for the height of the next three storeys, and then *thirteen and a half inches* thick for the rest of its height:

If the wall exceeds *forty-five feet* in length it shall be increased in thickness in each of the storeys below the uppermost two storeys, by *four and a half inches* (subject to the provision herein-after contained respecting distribution in piers).

(*j.*) If any storey exceeds in height *sixteen* times the thickness prescribed for its walls, the thickness of each external wall and of each party wall throughout that storey shall be increased to *one sixteenth* part of the height of the storey, and the thickness of each external wall and of each party wall below that storey shall be proportionately increased (subject to the provision herein-after contained respecting distribution in piers).

(*k.*) Every external wall and every party wall of any storey which exceeds *ten feet* in height shall be not less than *thirteen and a half inches* in thickness.

(*l.*) Where by any of the foregoing rules relating to the thickness of external walls and party walls of domestic buildings an increase of thickness is required in the case of a wall exceeding *sixty feet* in height and *forty-five feet* in length, or in the case of a storey exceeding in height *sixteen* times the thickness prescribed for its walls, or in the case of a wall below that storey, the increased thickness may be confined to piers properly distributed, of which the collective widths amount to *one fourth* part of the length of the wall. The width of the piers may nevertheless be reduced if the projection is proportionately increased, the horizontal sectional area not being diminished; but the projection of any such pier shall in no case exceed *one third* of its width.

20. Every person who shall erect a new public building or a new building of the warehouse class shall construct every external wall and every party wall of such building in accordance with the following rules; and in every case the thickness prescribed shall be the minimum thickness of which any such wall may be constructed, and the several rules shall apply only to walls built of good bricks, not less than *nine inches* long, or of suitable stone or other blocks of hard and incombustible substance, the beds or courses being horizontal.

Height up to 25 feet. (*a.*) Where the wall does not exceed *twenty-five feet* in height (whatever is its length) it shall be *thirteen and a half inches* thick at its base.

Height up to 30 feet. (*b.*) Where the wall exceeds *twenty-five feet* but does not exceed *thirty feet* in height it shall be at its base of the thickness following:

If the wall does not exceed *forty-five feet* in length it shall be *thirteen and a half inches* thick at its base:

If the wall exceeds *forty-five feet* in length it shall be *eighteen inches* thick at its base.

Height up to 40 feet. (*c.*) Where the wall exceeds *thirty feet* but does not exceed *forty feet* in height it shall be at its base of the thickness following:—

If the wall does not exceed *thirty-five feet* in length it shall be *thirteen and a half inches* thick at its base:

If the wall exceeds *thirty-five feet* but does not exceed *forty-five feet* in length it shall be *eighteen inches* thick at its base:

If the wall exceeds *forty-five feet* in length it shall be *twenty-two inches* thick at its base.

Height up to 50 feet. (*d.*) Where the wall exceeds *forty feet* but does not exceed *fifty feet* in height it shall be at its base of the thickness following:—

If the wall does not exceed *thirty feet* in length it shall be *eighteen inches* thick at its base:

If the wall exceeds *thirty feet* but does not exceed *forty-five feet* in length it shall be *twenty-two inches* thick at its base:

If the wall exceeds *forty-five feet* in length it shall be *twenty-six inches* thick at its base :

Height up to 60 feet. (*e.*) Where the wall exceeds *fifty feet* but does not exceed *sixty feet* in height it shall be at its base of the thickness following :—

If the wall does not exceed *forty-five feet* in length it shall be *twenty-two inches* thick at its base :

If the wall exceeds *forty-five feet* in length it shall be *twenty-six inches* thick at its base.

Height up to 70 feet. (*f.*) Where the wall exceeds *sixty feet* but does not exceed *seventy feet* in height it shall be at its base of the thickness following :—

If the wall does not exceed *forty-five feet* in length it shall be *twenty-two inches* thick at its base :

If the wall exceeds *forty-five feet* in length it shall be increased in thickness from the base up to within *sixteen feet* from the top of the wall by *four and a half inches* (subject to the provision herein-after contained respecting distribution in piers).

Height up to 80 feet. (*g.*) Where the wall exceeds *seventy feet* but does not exceed *eighty feet* in height it shall be at its base of the thickness following :—

If the wall does not exceed *forty-five feet* in length it shall be *twenty-two inches* thick at its base :

If the wall exceeds *forty-five feet* in length it shall be increased in thickness from the base up to within *sixteen feet* from the top of the wall by *four and a half inches* (subject to the provision herein-after contained respecting distribution in piers).

Height up to 90 feet. (*h.*) Where the wall exceeds *eighty feet* but does not exceed *ninety feet* in height it shall be at its base of the thickness following :—

If the wall does not exceed *forty-five feet* in length it shall be *twenty-six inches* thick at its base :

If the wall exceeds *forty-five feet* in length it shall be increased in thickness from the base up to within *sixteen feet* from the top of the wall by *four and a half inches* (subject to the

provision herein-after contained respecting distribution in piers).

Height up to 100 feet.

(*i.*) Where the wall exceeds *ninety feet* but does not exceed *one hundred feet* in height it shall be at its base of the thickness following:—

If the wall does not exceed *forty-five feet* in length it shall be *twenty-six inches* thick at its base:

If the wall exceeds *forty-five feet* in length it shall be increased in thickness from the base up to within *sixteen feet* from the top of the wall by *four and a half inches* (subject to the provision herein-after contained respecting distribution in piers).

(*j.*) The thickness of the wall at the top, and for *sixteen feet* below the top, shall be *thirteen and a half inches*, and the intermediate parts of the wall between the base and *sixteen feet* below the top shall be built solid throughout the space between straight lines drawn on each side of the wall and joining the thickness at the base to the thickness at *sixteen feet* below the top. Nevertheless, in walls not exceeding *thirty feet* in height the walls of the topmost storey may be *nine inches* thick, provided the height of that storey does not exceed *ten feet*.

(*k.*) If any storey exceeds in height *fourteen* times the thickness prescribed for its walls the thickness of each external wall and of each party wall throughout that storey shall be increased to *one fourteenth* part of the height of the storey, and the thickness of each external wall and of each party wall below that storey shall be proportionately increased (subject to the provision herein-after contained respecting distribution in piers).

(*l.*) Every external wall and every party wall of any storey which exceeds *ten feet* in height shall be not less than *thirteen and a half inches* in thickness.

(*m.*) Where by any of the foregoing rules relating to the thickness of external walls and party walls of public buildings or buildings of the warehouse class an increase of thick-

ness is required in the case of a wall exceeding *sixty feet* in height and *forty-five feet* in length, or in the case of a storey exceeding in height *fourteen* times the thickness prescribed for its walls, or in the case of a wall below that storey, the increased thickness may be confined to piers properly distributed, of which the collective widths amount to *one fourth* part of the length of the wall. The width of the piers may nevertheless be reduced if the projection is proportionately increased, the horizontal sectional area not being diminished; but the projection of any such pier shall in no case exceed *one third* of its width.

21. Every person who shall erect a new building shall construct, in accordance with the following rules, every cross wall which, in pursuance of the byelaw in that behalf, may, as a return wall, be deemed a means of determining the length of any external wall or party wall of such building; and in every case the thickness prescribed shall be the minimum thickness of which any such wall may be constructed; and the several rules shall apply only to walls built of good bricks, not less than *nine inches* long, or of suitable stone or other blocks of hard and incombustible substance, the beds or courses being horizontal:—

The thickness of every such cross wall shall be at least *two thirds* of the thickness prescribed by the byelaw in that behalf for an external wall or party wall of the same height and length and belonging to the same class of building as that to which such cross wall belongs, but shall in no case be less than *nine inches*:—

But if such cross wall supports a superincumbent external wall the whole of such cross wall shall be of the thickness prescribed by the byelaw in that behalf for an external wall or a party wall of the same height and length and belonging to the same class of building as that to which such cross wall belongs.

22. Every person who shall erect a new building and shall construct any external wall, party wall, or cross wall of such building of any material other

than good bricks, not less than *nine inches* long, or suitable stone or other blocks of hard and incombustible substance, the beds or courses being horizontal, shall comply with the following rules with respect to the thickness of such wall :—

(*a.*) Where a wall is built of stone or of clunches of bricks, or other burnt or vitrified material, the beds or courses not being horizontal, its thickness shall be *one third* greater than that prescribed by the byelaw in that behalf for a wall built of bricks, but in other respects of the same description, height, and length, and belonging to the same class of building :

(*b.*) A wall built of other suitable material shall be deemed to be of sufficient thickness if constructed of the thickness prescribed by the byelaw in that behalf for a wall built of bricks, but in other respects of the same description, height, and length, and belonging to the same class of building.

23. Every person who shall erect a new building and shall leave in any storey or storeys of such building an extent of opening in any external wall which shall be greater than *one half* of the whole extent of the vertical face or elevation of the wall or walls of the storey or storeys in which the opening is left shall construct—

(*a.*) Sufficient piers of brickwork or other sufficient supports of incombustible material so disposed as to carry the superstructure; and

(*b.*) A sufficient pier or piers or other sufficient supports of that description at the corner or angle of any street on which the building abuts; or

(*c.*) Such a pier or other support in each wall within *three feet* of the corner or angle of the street.

24. Every person who shall erect a new building of the warehouse class shall cause every loophole frame of wood, that is to say, every framework of wood surrounding any door or window opening in any storey of such building for the reception or delivery of goods, to be fixed at a distance of not less than *one inch and a half* from the face of any external wall.

Subject to the foregoing provision, every person who shall erect a new building shall cause all

woodwork in any external wall of such building (except any bressummer, or any storey post under a bressummer, and any frame of a door or window of a shop) to be set back in reveals *four inches* at least from the outer face of such wall.

25. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause such part of any external wall of such building as is within a distance of *fifteen feet* from any other building to be carried up so as to form a parapet *one foot* at least above the highest part of any roof or gutter which adjoins such part of such external wall, and he shall cause the thickness of the parapet so carried up to be at least *nine inches* throughout.

26. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause every party wall of such building to be carried up *nine inches*, at the least, in thickness:

(i.) Above the roof, flat, or gutter of the highest building adjoining thereto to such height as will give, in the case of a building of the warehouse class or of a public building, a distance of at least *three feet*, and in the case of any other building a distance of at least *fifteen inches*, measured at right angles to the slope of the roof, or above the highest part of any flat or gutter, as the case may be:

(ii.) Above any turret, dormer, lantern-light, or other erection of combustible materials fixed on the roof or flat of any building within *four feet* from the party wall, and so as to extend at least *twelve inches* higher and wider on each side than such erection:

(iii.) To a height of *twelve inches* at the least above such part of any roof as is opposite to and within *four feet* from the party wall.

In every case where the eaves of the roof project beyond the face of the building, he shall cause every party wall of such building to be properly corbelled out, in brickwork or stonework, to the full extent of such projection, and to be carried up above the projecting eaves, *nine inches* at the least in thickness to such height as will give, in the case of a building of the warehouse class or of a public building, a distance of at least *three feet*, and in the

case of any other building a distance of at least *fifteen inches* measured at right angles to the slope of the roof.

27. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause every wall of such building, when carried up above any roof, flat, or gutter, so as to form a parapet, to be properly coped or otherwise protected, in order to prevent water from running down the sides of such parapet, or soaking into any wall.

28. A person who shall erect a new building shall not construct any party wall of such building so that any opening shall be made or left in such wall.

29. A person who shall erect a new building shall not make any recess in any external wall or party wall of such building:—

(*a.*) Unless the back of such recess be at the least *nine inches* thick;

(*b.*) Unless a sufficient arch be turned in every storey over every such recess;

(*c.*) Unless in each storey the aggregate extent of recesses having backs of less thickness than the thickness prescribed by any byelaw in that behalf for the wall in which such recesses are made do not exceed *one half* of the extent of the vertical superficies of such wall;

(*d.*) Unless the side of any such recess nearest to the inner face of any return external wall is distant at the least *thirteen and a half inches* therefrom.

30. A person who shall erect a new building shall not make in any wall of such building any chase which shall be wider than *fourteen inches* or more than *four and a half inches* deep from the face of such wall, or shall leave less than *nine inches* in thickness at the back or opposite side thereof, or which shall be within *thirteen and a half inches* from any other chase, or within *seven feet* from any other chase on the same side of such wall, or within *thirteen and a half inches* from any return wall.

31. A person who shall erect a new building shall not place in any party wall of such building

any bond timber, or any plate, block, brick, or plug of wood.

32. A person who shall erect a new building shall not place the end of any bressummer, beam, or joist in any party wall of such building, unless the end of such bressummer, beam, or joist be at least *four and a half inches* distant from the centre line of such party wall.

33. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause every girder to be borne by a sufficient template of stone, iron, terra-cotta, or vitrified stoneware of the full breadth of the girder.

34. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause every bressummer to have a bearing in the direction of its length of *four inches* at least at each end, on a sufficient pier of brick or stone, or on a storey post of timber or iron fixed on a solid foundation, in addition to its bearing on any party wall; and

He shall also, if necessary, cause such bressummer to have such other storey posts, iron columns, stanchions, or piers of brick or stone on a solid foundation under the same as may be sufficient to carry the superstructure.

35. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause the open space inside any partition wall of such building, or between the joists in any wall of such building, to be stopped with brickwork, concrete, pugging, or other incombustible material, at every floor and ceiling.

36. Every person who shall erect a new building shall, except in such case as is herein-after provided, cause every chimney of such building to be built on solid foundations and with footings similar to the footings of the wall against which such chimney is built, and to be properly bonded into such wall:

Provided, nevertheless, that such person may cause any chimney of such building to be built on sufficient corbels of brick, stone, or other hard and incombustible materials, if the work so corbelled out does not project from the wall more than the

thickness of the wall measured immediately below the corbel.

37. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause the inside of every flue of such building to be properly rendered or pargeted as such flue is carried up, unless the whole flue shall be lined with fireproof piping of stoneware at least *one inch* thick, and unless the spandril angles shall be filled in solid with brickwork or other incombustible material.

Such person shall also cause the back or outside of such flue, which shall not be constructed so as to form part of the outer face of an external wall, to be properly rendered in every case where the brickwork of which such back or outside may be constructed is less than *nine inches* thick.

38. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause every flue in such building which may be intended for use in connexion with any furnace, cockle, steam boiler, or close-fire, constructed for any purpose of trade, business, or manufacture, or which may be intended for use in connexion with any cooking range or cooking apparatus of such building when occupied as a hotel, tavern, or eating house, to be surrounded with brickwork at least *nine inches* thick for a distance of *ten feet* at the least in height from the floor on which such furnace, cockle, steam boiler, close-fire, cooking range, or cooking apparatus may be constructed or placed.

39. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause a sufficient arch of brick or stone or a sufficient bar of wrought iron to be built over the opening of every chimney of such building to support the breast of such chimney; and if the breast projects more than *four and a half inches* from the face of the wall, and the jamb on either side is of less width than *thirteen and a half inches*, he shall cause the abutments to be tied in by a bar or bars of wrought iron of sufficient strength, *eighteen inches* longer than the opening, turned up and down at the ends, and built into the jambs on each side.

40. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause the jambs of every chimney of such

building to be at least *nine inches* wide on each side of the opening of such chimney.

41. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause the breast of every chimney of such building and the brickwork or stonework surrounding every smoke flue and every copper flue of such building to be at least *four and a half inches* in thickness.

42. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause the back of any chimney opening in a party wall of any room which may be constructed for occupation as a kitchen to be at least *nine inches* thick to the height of at least *six feet* above such chimney opening, and he shall cause such thickness to be continued at the back of the flue.

Such person shall cause the back of every other chimney opening in such building, from the hearth up to the height of *twelve inches* above such opening, to be at least *four and a half inches* thick if such opening be in an external wall, and *nine inches* thick if such opening be elsewhere than in an external wall.

43. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause the upper side of every flue of such building, when the course of such flue makes with the horizon an angle of less than *forty-five* degrees, to be at least *nine inches* in thickness.

44. Every person who shall erect a new building shall construct every arch, upon which any flue may be carried, so that such arch shall be effectually supported by means of a bar or bars of wrought iron of adequate strength.

He shall cause every such bar, to the extent of *four and a half inches*, to be securely built or pinned into the wall at each end thereof.

He shall provide, for every *nine inches* of the width of the soffit of such arch, one, at the least, of such bars as a means of support for such arch.

45. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause every chimney shaft or smoke flue of such building to be carried up in brickwork or stonework all round at least *four and a half inches*

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thick to a height of not less than *three feet* above the roof, flat, or gutter adjoining thereto, measured at the highest point in the line of junction with such roof, flat, or gutter.

46. A person who shall erect a new building shall not cause the brickwork or stonework of any chimney shaft of such building, other than a chimney shaft of the furnace of any steam engine, brewery, distillery, or manufactory, to be built higher above the roof, flat, or gutter adjoining such chimney shaft, measured from the highest point in the line of junction with such roof, flat, or gutter, than a height equal to *six* times the least width of such chimney shaft at the level of such highest point, unless such chimney shaft shall be built with and bonded to another chimney shaft not in the same line with such first-mentioned chimney shaft, or shall be otherwise made secure.

47. A person who shall erect a new building shall not place any iron holdfast or other metal fastening nearer than *two inches* to the inside of any flue or chimney opening in such building.

48. A person who shall erect a new building shall not place any timber or woodwork:—

(*a.*) In any wall or chimney breast of such building nearer than *nine inches* to the inside of any flue or chimney opening:

(*b.*) Under any chimney opening of such building within *fifteen inches* from the upper surface of the hearth thereof.

A person who shall erect a new building shall not drive any wooden plug into any wall or chimney breast of such building nearer than *six inches* to the inside of any flue or chimney opening.

49. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause the face of the brickwork or stonework about any flue or chimney opening of such building, where such face is at a distance of less than *two inches* from any timber or woodwork, and where the substance of such brickwork or stonework is less than *nine inches* thick, to be properly rendered.

50. A person who shall erect a new building shall not construct any chimney or flue of such

building so as to make or leave in such chimney or flue any opening for the insertion of any ventilating valve, or for any other purpose, unless such opening be at least *nine inches* distant from any timber or other combustible substance.

51. A person who shall erect a new building shall not fix in such building any pipe for the purpose of conveying smoke or other products of combustion, unless such pipe be so fixed at the distance of *nine inches* at the least from any combustible substance.

52. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause the flat and roof of such building, and every turret, dormer, lantern-light, skylight, or other erection placed on the flat or roof of such building to be externally covered with slates, tiles, metal, or other incombustible materials, except as regards any door, door frame, window or window frame of any such turret, dormer, lantern-light, skylight, or other erection.

He shall also cause every gutter, shoot, or trough in connexion with the roof of such building to be constructed of incombustible materials.

With respect to the sufficiency of the space about buildings to secure a free circulation of air, and with respect to the ventilation of buildings.

53. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall provide in front of such building an open space, which shall be free from any erection thereon above the level of the ground, except any portico, porch, step, or other like projection from such building, or any gate, fence, or wall, not exceeding *seven feet* in height, and which, measured to the boundary of any lands or premises immediately opposite, or to the opposite side of any street which such building may front, shall, throughout the whole line of frontage of such building, extend to a distance of *twenty-four feet* at the least; such distance being measured in every case at right angles to the external face of any wall of such building which shall front or abut on such open space.

A person who shall make any alteration in or addition to such building shall not, by such alteration or addition, diminish the extent of open space provided in pursuance of this byelaw in connexion with such building.

54. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall provide in the rear of such building an open space exclusively belonging to such building, and of an aggregate extent of not less than *one hundred and fifty square feet*, and free from any erection thereon above the level of the ground, except a watercloset, earthcloset, or privy, and an ashpit.

He shall cause such open space to extend, laterally, throughout the entire width of such building, and he shall cause the distance across such open space from every part of such building to the boundary of any lands or premises immediately opposite or adjoining the site of such building, to be not less in any case than *ten feet*.

If the height of such building be *fifteen feet* he shall cause such distance to be *fifteen feet* at the least.

If the height of such building be *twenty-five feet* he shall cause such distance to be *twenty feet* at the least. If the height of such building be *thirty-five feet* or exceed *thirty-five feet* he shall cause such distance to be *twenty-five feet* at the least.

A person who shall make any alteration in or addition to such building shall not, by such alteration or addition, diminish the aggregate extent of open space provided in pursuance of this byelaw in connexion with such building, or in any other respect fail to comply with any provision of this byelaw.

For the purposes of this byelaw the height of such building shall be measured upwards from the level of the ground over which such open space shall extend to the level of half the vertical height of the roof or to the top of the parapet, whichever may be the higher.

55. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall construct in the wall of each storey of such building which shall immediately front or

abut on such open spaces as, in pursuance of the byelaws in that behalf, shall be provided in connexion with such building, a sufficient number of suitable windows, in such a manner and in such a position that each of such windows shall afford effectual means of ventilation by direct communication with the external air.

56. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall so construct every room which shall be situated in the lowest storey of such building, and shall be provided with a boarded floor, that there shall be, for the purpose of ventilation, between the under side of every joist on which such floor may be laid, and the upper surface of the asphalte or concrete with which, in pursuance of the byelaw in that behalf, the ground surface or site of such building may be covered, a clear space of *three inches* at the least in every part, and he shall cause such space to be thoroughly ventilated by means of suitable and sufficient air-bricks, or by some other effectual method.

57. Every person who shall erect a new building shall construct in every habitable room of such building one window, at the least, opening directly into the external air, and he shall cause the total area of such window, or, if there be more than one, of the several windows, clear of the sash frames, to be equal at the least to *one tenth* of the floor area of such room.

Such person shall also construct every such window so that *one half*, at the least, may be opened, and so that the opening may extend in every case to the top of the window.

58. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall cause every habitable room of such building which is without a fireplace, and a flue properly constructed and properly connected with such fireplace, to be provided with special and adequate means of ventilation by a sufficient aperture or air shaft which shall provide an unobstructed sectional area of *one hundred square inches* at the least.

59. Every person who shall erect a new public

building shall cause such building to be provided with adequate means of ventilation.

With respect to the drainage of buildings.

60. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause the subsoil of the site of such building to be effectually drained by means of suitable earthenware field pipes, properly laid to a suitable outfall, whenever the dampness of the site renders such a precaution necessary.

He shall not lay any such pipe in such a manner or in such a position as to communicate directly with any sewer or cesspool, or with any drain constructed or adapted to be used for conveying sewage, but shall provide a suitable trap, with a ventilating opening, at a point in the line of the subsoil drain as near as may be practicable to such trap.

61. Every person who shall erect a new building shall construct the lowest storey of such building at such level as will allow of the construction of a drain sufficient for the effectual drainage of such building, and of the provision of the requisite communication with any sewer into which such drain may lawfully empty, at a point in the upper half diameter of such sewer, or with any other means of drainage with which such drain may lawfully communicate.

62. Every person who shall erect a new building shall, in the construction of every drain of such building, other than a drain constructed in pursuance of the byelaw in that behalf for the drainage of the subsoil of the site of such building, use good sound pipes formed of glazed stoneware, or of other equally suitable material.

He shall cause every such drain to be of adequate size, and, if constructed or adapted to be used for conveying sewage, to have an internal diameter not less than *four inches*, and to be laid in a bed of good concrete, with a proper fall, and with watertight, socketed, or other suitable joints.

He shall not construct any such drain so as to pass under any building, except in any case where any other mode of construction may be imprac-

ticable, and in that case he shall cause such drain to be so laid in the ground that there shall be a distance equal at the least to the full diameter thereof between the top of such drain at its highest point and the surface of the ground under such building.

He shall also cause such drain to be laid in a direct line for the whole distance beneath such building, and to be completely embedded in and covered with good and solid concrete, at least *six inches* thick, all round.

He shall likewise cause adequate means of ventilation to be provided in connexion with such drain at each end of such portion thereof as is beneath such building.

He shall cause every inlet to any drain, not being an inlet provided in pursuance of the byelaw in that behalf as an opening for the ventilation of such drain, to be properly trapped.

63. Every person who shall erect a new building shall provide, within the curtilage thereof, in every main drain or other drain of such building which may directly communicate with any sewer or other means of drainage into which such drain may lawfully empty, a suitable trap at a point as distant as may be practicable from such building and as near as may be practicable to the point at which such drain may be connected with such sewer or other means of drainage.

64. A person who shall erect a new building shall not construct the several drains of such building in such a manner as to form in such drains any right-angled junction, either vertical or horizontal. He shall cause every branch drain or tributary drain to join another drain obliquely in the direction of the flow of such drain.

65. Every person who shall erect a new building shall, for the purpose of securing efficient ventilation of the drains of such building, comply with the following requirements :—

(i.) He shall provide at least two untrapped openings to the drains, and, in the provision of such openings, he shall adopt such of the two arrangements herein-after specified as the circumstances

of the case may render the more suitable and effectual.

(*a.*) One opening, being at or near the level of the surface of the ground adjoining such opening, shall communicate with the drains by means of a suitable pipe, shaft, or disconnecting chamber, and shall be situated as near as may be practicable to the trap which, in pursuance of the byelaw in that behalf, shall be provided between the main drain or other drain of the building, and the sewer or other means of drainage with which such drain may lawfully communicate. Such opening shall also in every case be situated on that side of the trap which is the nearer to the building.

The second opening shall be obtained by carrying up from a point in the drains, as far distant as may be practicable from the point at which the first-mentioned opening shall be situated, a pipe or shaft, vertically, to such a height and in such a manner as effectually to prevent any escape of foul air from such pipe or shaft into any building in the vicinity thereof, and in no case to a less height than *ten feet.*

(*b.*) In every case where the foregoing arrangement of the openings to the drains may be impracticable, there shall be substituted the arrangement herein-after prescribed.

One opening shall be obtained by carrying up from a point, as near as may be practicable to the trap, which, in pursuance of the byelaw in that behalf, shall be provided between the main drain or other drain of the building and the sewer or other means of drainage with which such drain may lawfully communicate, a pipe or shaft, vertically, to such a height and in such a manner as effectually to prevent any escape of foul air from such pipe or shaft into any building in the vicinity thereof, and in no case to a less height than *ten feet.* Such opening shall also in every case be situated on that side of the trap which is the nearer to the building.

The second opening, being at a point in the drains as far distant as may be practicable from the point at which such last-mentioned pipe or shaft shall be carried up, shall be at or near the level of the surface of the ground adjoining such opening, and

shall communicate with the drains by means of a suitable pipe or shaft.

(ii.) He shall cause every opening provided in accordance with either of the arrangements herein-before specified to be furnished with a suitable grating or other suitable cover for the purpose of preventing any obstruction in or injury to any pipe or drain by the introduction of any substance through any such opening. He shall, in every case, cause such grating or cover to be so constructed and fitted as to secure the free passage of air through such grating or cover by means of a sufficient number of apertures, of which the aggregate extent shall be not less than the sectional area of the pipe or drain to which such grating or cover may be fitted.

(iii.) Every pipe or shaft which may be used in connexion with either of the arrangements herein-before specified shall be of a sectional area not less than that of the drain with which such pipe or shaft may communicate, and not less in any case than the sectional area of a pipe or shaft of the diameter of *four inches*.

(iv.) No bend or angle shall (except where unavoidable) be formed in any pipe or shaft used in connexion with either of the arrangements herein-before specified.

(v.) Provided always, that for the purpose of either of the arrangements herein-before specified the soil pipe of any watercloset, in every case where the situation, sectional area, height, and mode of construction of such soil pipe shall be in accordance with the requirements applicable to the pipe or shaft to be carried up from the drains, may be deemed to provide the necessary opening for ventilation which would otherwise be obtained by means of such last-mentioned pipe or shaft.

66. A person who shall erect a new building shall not construct any drain of such building in such a manner as to allow any inlet to such drain (except such inlet as may be necessary from the apparatus of any watercloset) to be made within such building.

He shall cause the soil pipe from every water-closet in such building to be at least *four inches* in diameter, and to be fixed outside such building, and to be continued upwards without diminution of its diameter, and (except where unavoidable) without any bend or angle being formed in such soil pipe to such a height and in such a position as to afford, by means of the open end of such soil pipe, a safe outlet for sewer air.

He shall so construct such soil pipe that there shall not be any trap between such soil pipe and the drains, or any trap (other than such as may necessarily form part of the apparatus of any water-closet) in any part of such soil pipe.

He shall also cause the waste pipe from every bath, sink (not being a slop sink constructed or adapted to be used for receiving any solid or liquid filth), or lavatory, the overflow pipe from any cistern and from every safe under any bath or watercloset, and every pipe in such building for carrying off waste water to be taken through an external wall of such building, and to discharge in the open air over a channel leading to a trapped gully grating at least *eighteen inches* distant.

He shall, as regards the mode of construction of the waste pipe from any slop sink constructed or adapted to be used for receiving within such building any solid or liquid filth, comply in all respects with such of the provisions of this byelaw as are applicable to the soil pipe from a watercloset.

With respect to waterclosets, earthclosets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools in connexion with buildings.

67. Every person who shall construct a water-closet or earthcloset in a building shall construct such watercloset or earthcloset in such a position that one of its sides at the least shall be an external wall.

68. Every person who shall construct a water-closet or earthcloset in connexion with a building, whether the situation of such watercloset or earthcloset be or be not within such building,

shall construct in one of the walls of such watercloset or earthcloset a window of not less dimensions than *two feet* by *one foot*, exclusive of the frame, and opening directly into the external air.

He shall, in addition to such window, cause such watercloset or earthcloset to be provided with adequate means of constant ventilation by at least one air-brick built in an external wall of such watercloset or earthcloset, or by an air shaft, or by some other effectual method or appliance.

69. Every person who shall construct a watercloset in connexion with a building shall furnish such watercloset with a separate cistern, service box, or flushing box of adequate capacity, which shall be so constructed, fitted, and placed as to admit of the supply of water for use in such watercloset without any direct connexion between any service pipe upon the premises and any part of the apparatus of such watercloset, other than such cistern, service box, or flushing box.

He shall furnish such watercloset with a suitable apparatus for the effectual application of water to any pan, basin, or other receptacle with which such apparatus may be connected and used, and for the effectual flushing and cleansing of such pan, basin, or other receptacle, and for the prompt and effectual removal therefrom of any solid or liquid filth which may from time to time be deposited therein.

He shall furnish such watercloset with a pan, basin, or other suitable receptacle of non-absorbent material, and of such shape, of such capacity, and of such mode of construction as to receive and contain a sufficient quantity of water, and to allow all filth which may from time to time be deposited in such pan, basin, or receptacle to fall free of the sides thereof, and directly into the water received and contained in such pan, basin, or receptacle.

He shall not construct or fix under such pan, basin, or receptacle any "container" or other similar fitting.

He shall not construct or fix in or in connexion with the watercloset apparatus any trap of the kind known as a "D trap."

70. Every person who shall construct an earth-closet in connexion with a building shall furnish such earthcloset with a reservoir or receptacle, of suitable construction and of adequate capacity, for dry earth or other deodorizing substance, and he shall construct and fix such reservoir or receptacle in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of ready access to such reservoir or receptacle for the purpose of depositing therein the necessary supply of dry earth or other deodorizing substance.

He shall construct or fix in connexion with such reservoir or receptacle suitable means or apparatus for the frequent and effectual application of a sufficient quantity of dry earth or other deodorizing substance to any filth which may from time to time be deposited in any pan, pit, or other receptacle for filth constructed, fitted, or used in or in connexion with such earthcloset.

71. Every person who shall construct an earth-closet in connexion with a building, and shall provide in or in connexion with such earthcloset a fixed receptacle for filth, shall construct or fix such receptacle in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of the frequent and effectual application of a sufficient quantity of dry earth or other deodorizing substance to any filth which may from time to time be deposited in such receptacle, and in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of ready access to such receptacle for the purpose of removing the contents thereof.

He shall not construct such receptacle of a capacity greater than may be sufficient to contain such filth and dry earth or other deodorizing substance as may be deposited therein during a period not exceeding , or in any case of a capacity exceeding *cubic feet.*

He shall construct such receptacle of such material or materials, and in such a manner, as to prevent any absorption by any part of such receptacle of any filth deposited therein, or any escape, by leakage or otherwise, of any part of the contents of such receptacle.

He shall construct or fix such receptacle so that the bottom or floor thereof shall be at least

inches above the level of the surface of the ground immediately adjoining the earthcloset, and so that the contents of such receptacle may not at any time be exposed to any rainfall or to the drainage of any waste water or liquid refuse from any adjoining premises.

72. Every person who shall construct an earthcloset in connexion with a building, and shall provide in or in connexion with such earthcloset a movable receptacle for filth, shall construct such earthcloset so that the position and mode of fitting of such receptacle may admit of the frequent and effectual application of a sufficient quantity of dry earth or other deodorizing substance to any filth which may from time to time be deposited in such receptacle, and may also admit of ready access to that part of the earthcloset in which such receptacle may be placed or fitted, and of the convenient removal of such receptacle or of the contents thereof.

He shall also construct such earthcloset so that the contents of such receptacle may not at any time be exposed to any rainfall or to the drainage of any waste water or liquid refuse from any adjoining premises.

73. Every person who shall construct a privy in connexion with a building shall construct such privy at a distance of *six feet* at the least from a dwelling-house or public building, or any building in which any person may be or may be intended to be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business.

74. A person who shall construct a privy in connexion with a building shall not construct such privy within the distance of *feet* from any water supplied for use, or used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drinks for the use of man, or otherwise in such a position as to endanger the pollution of any such water.

75. Every person who shall construct a privy in connexion with a building shall construct such privy in such a manner and in such a position as

to afford ready means of access to such privy, for the purpose of cleansing such privy and of removing filth therefrom, and in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of all filth being removed from such privy, and from the premises to which such privy may belong, without being carried through any dwelling-house or public building, or any building in which any person may be, or may be intended to be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business.

76. Every person who shall construct a privy in connexion with a building shall provide such privy with a sufficient opening for ventilation, as near to the top as practicable, and communicating directly with the external air.

He shall cause the floor of such privy to be flagged or paved with hard tiles or other non-absorbent material, and he shall construct such floor so that it shall be in every part thereof at a height of not less than *six inches* above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining such privy, and so that such floor shall have a fall or inclination towards the door of such privy of *half an inch* to the *foot*.

77. Every person who shall construct a privy in connexion with a building, and shall construct such privy for use in combination with a movable receptacle for filth, shall construct over the whole area of the space immediately beneath the seat of such privy a flagged or asphalted floor, at a height of not less than *three inches* above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining such privy; and he shall cause the whole extent of each side of such space between the floor and the seat to be constructed of flagging, slate, or good brickwork, at least *nine inches* thick, and rendered in good cement or asphalted.

He shall construct the seat of such privy, the aperture in such seat, and the space beneath such seat, of such dimensions as to admit of a movable receptacle for filth of a capacity not exceeding *two cubic feet* being placed and fitted beneath such seat in such a manner and in such a position as may effectually prevent the deposit, upon the floor or sides of the space beneath such seat or elsewhere than in such receptacle, of any filth

which may from time to time fall or be cast through the aperture in such seat.

He shall construct the seat of such privy so that the whole of such seat, or a sufficient part thereof, may be readily removed or adjusted in such a manner as to afford adequate access to the space beneath such seat for the purpose of cleansing such space, or of removing therefrom or placing and fitting therein the appropriate receptacle for filth.

78. Every person who shall construct a privy in connexion with a building, and shall construct such privy for use in combination with a fixed receptacle for filth, shall construct or fix in or in connexion with such privy suitable means or apparatus for the frequent and effectual application of ashes, dust, or dry refuse to any filth which may from time to time be deposited in such receptacle.

He shall construct such receptacle so that the contents thereof may not at any time be exposed to any rainfall or the drainage of any waste water or liquid refuse from any adjoining premises.

He shall construct such receptacle of such material or materials and in such a manner as to prevent any absorption by any part of such receptacle of any filth deposited therein or any escape, by leakage or otherwise, of any part of the contents of such receptacle.

He shall construct such privy so that the bottom or floor thereof shall be in every part at least *three inches* above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining such privy.

He shall not in any case construct such receptacle of a capacity exceeding *eight cubic feet.*

He shall construct the seat of such privy so that the whole of such seat, or a sufficient part thereof, may be readily removed or adjusted in such a manner as to afford adequate access to such receptacle for the purpose of removing the contents thereof, and of cleansing such receptacle, or shall otherwise provide in or in connexion with such privy adequate means of access to such receptacle for the purpose aforesaid.

79. A person who shall construct a privy in connexion with a building shall not cause or suffer

any part of the space under the seat of such privy, or any part of any receptacle for filth in or in connexion with such privy to communicate with any drain.

80. Every person who shall construct an ashpit in connexion with a building shall construct such ashpit at a distance of *six feet* at the least from a dwelling-house or public building, or any building in which any person may be, or may be intended to be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business.

81. A person who shall construct an ashpit in connexion with a building shall not construct such ashpit within the distance of *feet* from any water supplied for use, or used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drinks for the use of man, or otherwise in such a position as to endanger the pollution of any such water.

82. Every person who shall construct an ashpit in connexion with a building shall construct such ashpit in such a manner and in such a position as to afford ready means of access to such ashpit for the purpose of cleansing such ashpit, and of removing the contents thereof, and, so far as may be practicable, in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of the contents of such ashpit being removed therefrom, and from the premises to which such ashpit may belong, without being carried through any dwelling-house or public building, or any building in which any person may be, or may be intended to be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business.

83. Every person who shall construct an ashpit in connexion with a building shall construct such ashpit of a capacity not exceeding in any case *six cubic feet*, or of such less capacity as may be sufficient to contain all dust, ashes, rubbish, and dry refuse which may accumulate during a period not exceeding *one week* upon the premises to which such ashpit may belong.

84. Every person who shall construct an ashpit in connexion with a building shall construct such

ashpit of flagging, or of slate, or of good brickwork, at least *nine inches* thick, and rendered inside with good cement or properly asphalted.

He shall construct such ashpit so that the floor thereof shall be at a height of not less than *three inches* above the surface of the ground adjoining such ashpit, and he shall cause such floor to be properly flagged or asphalted.

He shall cause such ashpit to be properly roofed over and ventilated, and to be furnished with a suitable door in such a position and so constructed and fitted as to admit of the convenient removal of the contents of such ashpit, and to admit of being securely closed and fastened for the effectual prevention of the escape of any of the contents of such ashpit.

85. A person who shall construct an ashpit in connexion with a building shall not cause or suffer any part of such ashpit to communicate with any drain.

86. Every person who shall construct a cesspool in connexion with a building shall construct such cesspool at a distance of *feet* at the least from a dwelling-house or public building, or any building in which any person may be, or may be intended to be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business.

87. A person who shall construct a cesspool in connexion with a building shall not construct such cesspool within the distance of *feet* from any water supplied for use, or used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drinks for the use of man, or otherwise in such a position as to endanger the pollution of any such water.

88. Every person who shall construct a cesspool in connexion with a building shall construct such cesspool in such a manner and in such a position as to afford ready means of access to such cesspool for the purpose of cleansing such cesspool, and of removing the contents thereof, and in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of the contents of such cesspool being removed therefrom,

and from the premises to which such cesspool may belong, without being carried through any dwelling-house or public building, or any building in which any person may be, or may be intended to be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business.

He shall not in any case construct such cesspool so that it shall have, by drain or otherwise, any outlet into or means of communication with any sewer.

89. Every person who shall construct a cesspool in connexion with a building shall construct such cesspool of good brickwork in cement properly rendered inside with cement, and with a backing of at least *nine inches* of well puddled clay around and beneath such brickwork.

He shall also cause such cesspool to be arched or otherwise properly covered over, and to be provided with adequate means of ventilation.

With respect to the closing of buildings or parts of buildings unfit for human habitation, and to prohibition of their use for such habitation.

90. In every case:—

Where, by a notice in writing in the form hereunto appended, or to the like effect, and signed by the clerk to the Sanitary Authority, and duly served upon or delivered to the owner of a building or part of a building erected after the
day of in the year one thousand eight hundred and the Sanitary Authority shall certify that it has been represented to them that such building or part of a building is unfit for human habitation, and that, unless on or before such day as shall be specified in such notice, such owner, by a statement in writing under his hand or under the hand of his agent duly authorized in that behalf, and addressed to and duly served upon or delivered to the Sanitary Authority, shall show sufficient cause why such building or part of a building shall not be declared unfit for human habitation, or unless, on such day and at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, such owner personally or by his agent duly authorized in that behalf shall attend before the Sanitary Autho-

rity and show sufficient cause why such building or part of a building shall not be declared unfit for human habitation, the Sanitary Authority will declare such building or part of a building unfit for human habitation, and direct that such building or part of a building shall be closed, and prohibit the use for human habitation of such building or part of a building until the same shall have been rendered fit for human habitation :

And where such owner shall fail to show sufficient cause why such building or part of a building shall not be declared unfit for human habitation, and where, in consequence of such failure, the Sanitary Authority by their order, which shall be in writing under their seal in the form hereunto appended, or to the like effect, and shall be duly signed by their clerk, and which, or a copy of which shall be affixed in some conspicuous position in or upon such building or part of a building, may declare that such building or part of a building is unfit for human habitation, and may direct that, unless and until such building or part of a building shall have been rendered fit for human habitation, the same shall be closed, and the use thereof for human habitation shall be prohibited :—

A person shall not, after the date specified in such order and before such building or part of a building shall have been rendered fit for human habitation, knowingly inhabit or continue to inhabit, or knowingly cause or suffer to be inhabited such building or part of a building.

Form of Notice.

*District of*_____

To of

WHEREAS by a statement in writing under the hand of Medical Officer of Health (*or Surveyor*) of the Sanitary Authority for the district of , of which statement a copy is contained in the schedule hereunto annexed, it has been certified to the said Sanitary Authority that a certain building or part of a building situate at in the said district is unfit for human habitation ;

And whereas it has been shown to the said Sanitary Authority that you are the owner of such building or part of a building;

Now, I , clerk to the said Sanitary Authority, do hereby give you notice that, unless on or before the day of 18 , by a statement in writing under your hand or under the hand of an agent duly authorized by you in that behalf, and addressed to and duly served upon or delivered to the said Sanitary Authority, you shall show to the said Sanitary Authority sufficient cause why such building or part of a building shall not be declared unfit for human habitation;

Or, unless you shall attend either personally or by an agent duly authorized in that behalf before the said Sanitary Authority at their office in on day the day of 18 , at o'clock in the noon, and shall then and there show to the said Sanitary Authority sufficient cause why such building or part of a building shall not be declared unfit for human habitation;

The said Sanitary Authority, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them in that behalf, will, by an order in writing under their seal, declare that such building or part of a building is unfit for human habitation, and direct that, unless and until such building or part of a building shall have been rendered fit for human habitation, the same shall be closed, and the use thereof for human habitation shall be prohibited.

Witness my hand this day of in the year one thousand eight hundred and

Clerk to the Sanitary Authority.

Schedule.

Copy of certificate.

Form of Order.

District of

To , of , and to all others whom it may concern:

WHEREAS it has been certified to us, the Sanitary Authority for the district of , that a certain

building or part of a building situate at
in the said district is unfit for human habitation;

And whereas due notice of such certificate has been given to , the owner of such building or part of a building, and the said has failed to show sufficient cause why such building or part of a building shall not be declared unfit for human habitation;

Now we, the said Sanitary Authority, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us in that behalf, do hereby declare that such building or part of a building is unfit for human habitation; and we do hereby direct that, unless and until such building or part of a building shall have been rendered fit for human habitation, the same shall be closed, and the use thereof for human habitation shall be prohibited.

Given under the common seal of the Sanitary Authority for the district of , this
(L.S.) day of , in the year one thousand eight hundred and .

Clerk to the Sanitary Authority.

As to the giving of notices, deposit of plans and sections by persons intending to lay out streets or to construct buildings; as to inspection by the Sanitary Authority; and as to the power of such Authority to remove, alter, or pull down any work begun or done in contravention of the byelaws.

91. Every person who shall intend to lay out a street shall give to the Sanitary Authority notice in writing of such intention, which shall be delivered or sent to their clerk at his or their office, or to their surveyor at his or their office, and shall at the same time deliver or send, or cause to be delivered or sent to their clerk at his or their office, or to their surveyor at his or their office, a plan and sections of such intended street, drawn to a scale of not less than *one inch* to every *forty-four feet.*

Such person shall show on every such plan the names of the owners of the land through or over which such street shall be intended to pass, the intended level and width, the points of the compass, the intended mode of construction, the in-

tended name of such street and its intended position in relation to the streets nearest thereto, the size and number of the intended building lots, and the intended sites, height, class, and nature of the buildings to be erected therein, and the intended height of the division and fence walls thereon, and the name and address of the person intending to lay out such street.

Such person shall sign such plan, or cause the same to be signed by his duly authorized agent.

Such person shall show on every such section the levels of the present surface of the ground above some known datum, the intended level and rate or rates of inclination of the intended street, the level and inclinations of the streets with which it is intended that such street shall be connected, and the intended level of the lowest floors of the intended buildings.

92. Every person who shall intend to erect a building shall give to the Sanitary Authority notice in writing of such intention, which shall be delivered or sent to their clerk at his or their office, or to their surveyor at his or their office, and shall at the same time deliver or send, or cause to be delivered or sent to their clerk at his or their office, or to their surveyor at his or their office complete plans and sections of every floor of such intended building, which shall be drawn to a scale of not less than *one inch* to every *eight feet*, and shall show the position, form, and dimensions of the several parts of such building, and of every watercloset, earthcloset, privy, ashpit, cesspool, well, and all other appurtenances.

Such person shall at the same time deliver or send, or cause to be delivered or sent to the clerk to the Sanitary Authority at his or their office, or to their surveyor at his or their office, a description in writing of the materials of which it is intended that such building shall be constructed, and of the intended mode of drainage and means of water supply.

Such person shall at the same time deliver or send, or cause to be delivered or sent to the clerk to the Sanitary Authority at his or their office, or to

their surveyor at his or their office, a block plan of such building which shall be drawn to a scale of not less than *one inch* to every *forty-four feet*, and shall show the position of the buildings and appurtenances of the properties immediately adjoining, the width and level of the street in front, and of the street, if any, at the rear of such building, the level of the lowest floor of such building, and of any yard or ground belonging thereto.

Such person shall likewise show on such plan the intended lines of drainage of such building, and the intended size, depth, and inclination of each drain; and the details of the arrangement proposed to be adopted for the ventilation of the drains.

93. Every person who shall intend to lay out or construct a street, or to erect a building, or otherwise to execute any work to which any of the byelaws relating to new streets and buildings may apply, shall before beginning to lay out or construct such street, or to erect such building, or to execute such work, deliver or send, or cause to be delivered or sent to the surveyor of the Sanitary Authority at his or their office notice in writing, in which shall be specified the date on which such person will begin to lay out or construct such street, or to erect such building, or to execute such work.

Such person shall also, before proceeding to cover up any sewer or drain, or any foundation of a building, deliver or send, or cause to be delivered or sent to the surveyor of the Sanitary Authority at his or their office notice in writing, in which shall be specified the date on which such person will proceed to cover up such sewer, drain, or foundation.

If such person neglect or refuse to deliver or send any such notice, or to cause any such notice to be delivered or sent to such surveyor, and if such surveyor, on inspecting any work in connexion with such street or building, or such other work as aforesaid, finds that such work is so far advanced that he cannot ascertain whether anything required by any byelaw relating to new streets or buildings has been done contrary to such byelaw, or whether anything required by such byelaw to be done has been omitted to be done, and if, within a reason-

able time after such survey or inspection, such person shall, by notice in writing under the hand of such surveyor, be required, within a reasonable time which shall be specified in such notice, to cause so much of such work as prevents such surveyor from ascertaining whether anything has been done or omitted to be done as aforesaid to be cut into, laid open, or pulled down to a sufficient extent to enable such surveyor to ascertain whether anything has been done or omitted to be done as aforesaid, such person shall within the time specified in such notice cause such work to be so cut into, laid open, or pulled down.

94. In every case :—

Where a person who shall lay out or construct a street, or shall erect a building, or shall execute any other work to which the byelaws relating to new streets and buildings may apply, shall, at any reasonable time during the progress or after the completion of the laying out or construction of such street, or the erection of such building, or the execution of such work, receive from the surveyor of the Sanitary Authority notice in writing specifying any matters in respect of which the laying out or construction of such street, the erection of such building, or the execution of such work may be in contravention of any byelaw relating to new streets or buildings, and requiring such person within a reasonable time, which shall be specified in such notice, to cause anything done contrary to any such byelaw to be amended, or to do anything which by any such byelaw may be required to be done but which has been omitted to be done :—

Such person shall, within the time specified in such notice, comply with the several requirements thereof so far as such requirements relate to matters in respect of which the laying out or construction of such street, the erection of such building, or the execution of such work may be in contravention of any such byelaw.

Such person, within a reasonable time after the completion of any work which may have been executed in accordance with any such requirement,

shall deliver or send, or cause to be delivered or sent to the surveyor of the Sanitary Authority at his or their office notice in writing of the completion of such work, and shall, at all reasonable times within a period of days after such notice shall have been so delivered or sent, afford such surveyor free access to such work for the purpose of inspection.

95. Every person who shall lay out or construct a street, or shall erect a building, or shall execute any other work to which any of the byelaws relating to new streets and buildings shall apply, shall, at all reasonable times, during the laying out or construction of such street, or the erection of such building, or the execution of such work, afford the surveyor of the Sanitary Authority free access to such street, building, or work for the purpose of inspection.

96. Every person who shall lay out or construct a street shall, within a reasonable time after the completion of the laying out or construction of such street, deliver or send, or cause to be delivered or sent to the surveyor of the Sanitary Authority, at his or their office, notice in writing of the completion of the laying out or construction of such street, and shall, at all reasonable times, within a period of days after such notice shall have been so delivered or sent, afford such surveyor free access to such street for the purpose of inspection.

97. Every person who shall erect a building shall, within a reasonable time after the completion of the erection of such building, deliver or send, or cause to be delivered or sent to the surveyor of the Sanitary Authority, at his or their office, notice in writing of the completion of the erection of such building, and shall, at all reasonable times, within a period of days after such notice shall have been so delivered or sent, and before such building shall be occupied, afford such surveyor free access to every part of such building for the purpose of inspection.

98. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every

such offence to a penalty of , and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority :

Provided, nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

99. If any work to which any of the byelaws relating to new streets and buildings may apply be begun or done in contravention of any such byelaw, the person by whom such work shall be so begun or done, by a notice in writing, which shall be signed by the clerk to the Sanitary Authority, and shall be duly served upon or delivered to such person, shall be required on or before such day as shall be specified in such notice by a statement in writing under his hand or under the hand of an agent duly authorized in that behalf, and addressed to and duly served upon the Sanitary Authority, to show sufficient cause why such work shall not be removed, altered, or pulled down; or shall be required on such day and at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice to attend personally or by an agent duly authorized in that behalf before the Sanitary Authority and show sufficient cause why such work shall not be removed, altered, or pulled down.

If such person shall fail to show sufficient cause why such work shall not be removed, altered, or pulled down, the Sanitary Authority shall be empowered, subject to any statutory provision in that behalf, to remove, alter, or pull down such work.

LONDON: Printed by Eyre and Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
[5607.—2000.—7/84.]

MODEL BYELAWS

ISSUED BY

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

FOR THE USE OF

SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

V.
Markets.

LONDON:
Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
AND SOLD BY
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fetter Lane;
KNIGHT & Co., 90, Fleet Street; SHAW & SONS, Fetter Lane;
HADDEN, BEST, & Co., West Harding Street, Fetter Lane;
AND
P. S. KING & SON, Canada Buildings, King Street,
Westminster.

1886.
Price Twopence.

MEMORANDUM.

By section 167 of the Public Health Act, 1875, (38 and 39 Vict., c. 55), it is enacted that an Urban Authority may, with respect to any market belonging to them, make byelaws for any of the purposes mentioned in section 42 of the Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847, so far as those purposes relate to markets. Printed copies of any byelaws so made shall be conspicuously exhibited in the market.

Section 42 of the Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847 (10 Vict., c. 14), is in the following terms:

"The undertakers [Urban Sanitary Authority] "may from time to time make such byelaws as they "think fit for all or any of the following purposes; "(that is to say),

"[1.] For regulating the use of the market "place, ... and the buildings, stalls, "pens, and standings therein, and for "preventing nuisances or obstructions "therein, or in the immediate approaches "thereto:

"[2.] For fixing the days and the hours during "each day on which the market . . . . "shall be held:

"[3.] For inspection of the slaughter-houses, and "for keeping the same in a cleanly and "proper state, and for removing filth and "refuse at least once in every twenty-four "hours, and for requiring that they be "provided with a sufficient supply of "water, and preventing the exercise of "cruelty therein:

"[4.] For regulating the carriers resorting to the "market, ... and fixing the rates "for carrying articles carried therefrom "within the limits of the special Act:

"[5.] For regulating the use of the weighing "machines provided by the undertakers "[Urban Sanitary Authority], and for

" preventing the use of false or defective
" weights, scales, or measures:
" [6.] For preventing the sale or exposure for sale
" of unwholesome provisions in the mar-
" ket." . . .

Of the above-mentioned purposes the Board think that to those enumerated in the first, second, and fourth paragraphs of section 42 of the 10 Vict., c. 14, byelaws may be generally rendered applicable. They anticipate that some difficulty will be experienced in any attempt to make byelaws with regard to the purposes specified in the third, fifth, and sixth paragraphs. The slaughter-houses as to which byelaws are authorised by the third paragraph are apparently the slaughter-houses to which sections 17–20 of the 10 Vict., c. 14, relate. Those sections, however, have not been incorporated with the Public Health Act, 1875, and where, under section 169 of that Act, the Sanitary Authority exercise their power of providing slaughter-houses, any byelaws which may be required should be made under the last-mentioned enactment.

On reference to the clauses (21 to 30) of the 10 Vict., c. 14, with respect to weighing goods and carts, it will be seen that the statute itself provides very fully for the regulation of the use of the weighing machines.

The Board are disposed to think that the practical advantage which may be anticipated from the endeavour to supplement these provisions by byelaws under the fifth paragraph of section 42 will hardly compensate for the possible complications which may arise out of any conflict between the regulations prescribed by the byelaws, and those imposed by the express terms of the statute.

Again, for the prevention of the use of false or defective weights, scales, or measures, there appears to be ample provision both in the 10 Vict., c. 14, and in other statutes. By section 21 of the 10 Vict., c. 14, the Sanitary Authority are required to keep in the weighing houses or places proper weights, scales, and measures, according to the standard weights and measures for the time being, for weighing the commodities sold in the market place. The Sanitary Authority are also required by section 24

to keep machines and weights for the purpose of weighing carts in which goods are brought for sale. The use of all these machines, weights, scales, and measures, will be under the control of persons appointed by the Sanitary Authority. Buyers may insist upon articles offered for sale being weighed or measured by the weights and scales, or measures, of the Sanitary Authority, and generally it appears that the 10 Vict., c. 14, provides adequate security against the fraudulent practices which byelaws under the fifth paragraph of section 42 might be intended to check.

The sixth paragraph authorizes byelaws for preventing the sale or exposure for sale of unwholesome provisions in the market. Having regard, however, to section 15 of the 10 Vict., c. 14, incorporated with the 38 and 39 Vict., c. 55, by section 167, and to the stringent provisions of sections 116–119 of the latter statute, the Board think that byelaws upon this subject will be unnecessary.

It should be observed that section 167 of the 38 and 39 Vict., c. 55, provides that all tolls leviable by an Urban Authority shall be approved by the Local Government Board. Their approval, however, is not required in the case of stallages and rents.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
25th July 1877.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

A

MARKET.

For regulating the use of the market place and the buildings, stalls, pens, and standings therein, and for preventing nuisances or obstructions therein, or in the immediate approaches thereto.

1. A person resorting to the market place for the sale of any cattle, goods, provisions, marketable commodities or articles shall not, for the purpose of sale or of exposure for sale, place or cause to be placed such cattle, goods, provisions, marketable commodities or articles in any part or parts of the market place other than such as shall have been appropriated for the reception, deposit, or exposure for sale of the same, and shall be defined or described in a notice printed, painted, or marked in legible letters of such a colour as to be clearly distinguishable from the colour of the ground whereon such letters are printed, painted, or marked, and affixed or set up and continued in some suitable and conspicuous position at or near to such part or parts.

2. A person resorting to the market place for the sale of any cattle, goods, provisions, marketable commodities or articles shall not, for the purpose of sale or of exposure for sale, bring the same or cause the same to be brought into such market place before the hour of in the forenoon of any day appointed for the holding of any market.

3. A person resorting to the market place for the sale of any goods, provisions, marketable commodities, or articles shall not allow such goods, provisions, marketable commodities or articles, or any part thereof, to remain in the market place after the hour of in the afternoon of any day appointed for the holding of any market.

4. Every tenant or occupier, or servant of a tenant or occupier of any building, stall, or standing in the market place shall, before the hour of in the afternoon of every day during which such building, stall, or standing may have been used for the sale or exposure for sale of any goods, provisions, marketable commodities, or articles, extinguish or cause to be extinguished every fire or light in, upon, or in connexion with such building, stall, or standing.

5. A tenant or occupier, or a servant of a tenant or occupier of any building, stall, or standing in the market place used for the sale, or exposure or preparation for sale of any carcase or meat intended for the food of man, shall not cleave such carcase or meat elsewhere than upon a cleaving block, or chopping board, or otherwise than when properly attached to or suspended from the hooks provided for the purpose in, upon, or in connexion with such building, stall, or standing.

6. A person who shall use any pen for the reception of any cattle brought into the market place for the purpose of sale, or of exposure for sale shall not place or allow to be placed in such pen a greater number of cattle than shall be compatible with the allowance in respect of the several animals placed in such pen of an extent of superficial space* to be determined in accordance with the following regulations:

	ft.	*in.*	*ft.*	*in.*
For every horse :—				
a space not less than	,,		by ,,	
For every ox or cow :—				
a space not less than	,,		by ,,	
For every mule or ass :—				
a space not less than	,,		by ,,	
For every calf :—				
a space not less than	,,		by ,,	
For every ram, ewe, wether, lamb, goat, kid, or pig :—				
a space not less than	,,		by ,,	

* The following requirements have been suggested as generally suitable:—
For every horse, 8 feet by 2 feet. For every ox or cow, 8 feet by 2 feet. For every mule or ass, 5 feet by 15 inches. For every calf, 5 feet by 15 inches.
For every sheep, goat, or pig (of medium size), 4 feet (superficial).

7. A tenant or occupier of any building, stall, or standing in the market place shall not cause or allow any goods, provisions, marketable commodities or articles to be deposited or exposed for sale in or upon such building, stall, or standing, so that such goods, provisions, marketable commodities or articles, or any part thereof, shall project beyond the line of such building or stall, or beyond the limits assigned to such standing, so as to obstruct the passage of any person or vehicle or of any cattle, goods, provisions, marketable commodities or articles in or through the market place or any part thereof.

8. A tenant or occupier of any building, stall, or standing in the market place, or a person resorting to such market place for the sale of any goods, provisions, marketable commodities or articles, shall not for any longer time or in any other manner than shall be reasonably necessary for the conveyance of such goods, provisions, marketable commodities or articles, to or from such building, stall, or standing, or any part of such market place, deposit, or cause, or allow to be deposited in any avenue or passage adjoining such building, stall or standing, or elsewhere in such market place, or in any of the immediate approaches thereto, any hamper, crate, basket, box, barrel, or other receptacle for any goods brought into such market place for the purpose of sale or of exposure for sale.

9. Every tenant or occupier of any building, stall, or standing in the market place, shall cause such building, stall, or standing to be properly cleansed immediately before the reception, deposit, or exposure for sale therein or thereon and immediately after the removal therefrom of any goods, provisions, marketable commodities or articles.

10. Every tenant or occupier of any building, stall, or standing in the market place shall, from time to time, as often as occasion may require, during any day on which such building, stall, or standing may be used for the reception, deposit or exposure for sale therein or thereon of any goods, provisions, marketable commodities or articles, cause all filth, garbage, and refuse which may be produced or may accumulate

in the course of the trade or business carried on by such tenant or occupier to be placed in such receptacle (if any) as may be provided by the Sanitary Authority, or otherwise in a receptacle of suitable construction and of adequate dimensions to be provided by such tenant or occupier, in, upon, or in close connexion with such building, stall, or standing.

He shall, from time to time, as often as may be necessary, cause the contents of such receptacle to be promptly removed, in such a manner and with such precautions as not to create a nuisance in the process of removal, to such place of deposit as shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Sanitary Authority, and shall be defined or described in a notice printed, painted, or marked in legible letters of such a colour as to be clearly distinguishable from the colour of the ground whereon such letters are printed, painted, or marked, and affixed or set up and continued in some suitable and conspicuous position at or near to such place of deposit.

11. A person resorting to the market place and being in charge of any waggon, cart, truck, barrow, or other vehicle or of any beast of burden shall not cause or allow such vehicle or beast to stand in any avenue or passage in such market place, or in any of the immediate approaches thereto, for any longer time than shall be reasonably necessary for the loading, or unloading of any goods, provisions, marketable commodities or articles.

12. Every person resorting to the market place for the sale of any goods, provisions, marketable commodities, or articles, or in charge of any waggon, cart, truck, barrow, or other vehicle, or of any beast of burden used for the conveyance of any goods, provisions, marketable commodities or articles to or from such market place shall, from time to time as often as occasion may require, and in such a manner as to prevent nuisance or obstruction, remove or cause to be removed from every avenue or passage in such market place, or from the footway or roadway of any of the immediate approaches thereto, all vegetable or animal refuse, filth, litter, or rubbish which may have fallen or may have been thrown or deposited therein or thereon during the loading or unloading

or the conveyance to or from such market place of such goods, provisions, marketable commodities or articles.

13. Every tenant or occupier of any building, stall, or standing in the market place shall cause every avenue or passage in connexion with such building, stall, or standing, whether used by him alone or in conjunction with any other person, to be properly swept and cleansed once at least during each day appointed for the holding of any market.

14. A person resorting to the market place for the sale of any cattle, goods, provisions, marketable commodities or articles, shall not cause or allow such cattle, goods, provisions, marketable commodities or articles to be brought or conveyed to or from such market place, or any building, stall, or standing therein, or to stand, be placed, or exposed for sale in such a manner as to obstruct the passage of any person or vehicle, or of any other cattle, goods, provisions, marketable commodities or articles in or through such market place or any part thereof or any of the immediate approaches thereto.

For fixing the days and the hours during each day on which the market shall be held.

15. A market [a]

shall be held on[b] in every[c]
throughout the year[d]

On every day appointed for the holding of a market such market shall be held between the hours

---

(*a*) Here specify the class or description of wares for which the market is intended.

(*b*) Here insert the day of the week.

(*c*) Here insert "week," "fortnight," "month," "quarter," as the case may require.

(*d*) If the markets are not held periodically throughout the year, substitute the names of the months during which they are held.

of in the forenoon and in the afternoon:

Provided that when any day herein-before appointed for the holding of a market shall be a day duly appointed for a solemn fast, or public thanksgiving, such market shall be held on the lawful day next following such first-mentioned day.

For regulating the carriers resorting to the market, and fixing the rates for carrying articles carried therefrom within the limits of the district.

16. A carrier resorting to the market place shall not, at any time, while plying for hire and not actually hired, occupy a station in any part or parts of the market place other than such as shall be appropriated as a stand or stands for carriers and shall be defined or described in a notice printed, painted, or marked in legible letters of such a colour as to be clearly distinguishable from the colour of the ground whereon such letters are printed, painted, or marked, and affixed, or set up, and continued in some suitable and conspicuous position at or near to the part or parts so appropriated.

17. A carrier resorting to the market place shall not, while plying for hire, canvass for hire by calling out or otherwise to the annoyance of any person.

18. Every carrier resorting to the market place shall at all times, while plying for hire, conduct himself with civility and propriety towards every person hiring or seeking to hire such carrier, and shall comply with every reasonable requirement of any person hiring such carrier.

19. Every carrier resorting to the market place shall be entitled to demand and receive from every person hiring such carrier, a sum to be determined in accordance with the following table as the rate or charge for the carriage of any goods, provisions, marketable commodities or articles, from such market place to any place or places within the limits of the district:

Table of rates for the carriage of goods, provisions, marketable commodities, or articles from the market place.

Distance.	Weight.	Rate.
		s. *d.*
To any place within the distance of from the limits of the market place.	For a weight not exceeding lbs.	„
	For every additional lbs.	„
To any place beyond the distance of and within the distance of from the limits of the market place.	For a weight not exceeding lbs.	„
	For every additional lbs.	„
For every additional of distance beyond such last-mentioned distance.	For a weight not exceeding lbs.	„
	For every additional lbs.	„

Penalties.

20. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of :

Provided nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

LONDON: Printed by EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
[12517.—1000.—10/86.]

MODEL BYELAWS

ISSUED BY

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

FOR THE USE OF

SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

VI.

Slaughter-houses.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C.; or
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK, 6, North Bridge, Edinburgh; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

1888.
Price Twopence.

MEMORANDUM.

Section 169 of the Public Health Act, 1875, (38 and 39 Vict. c. 55) enacts that "for the purpose of enabling "any Urban Authority to regulate slaughter-"houses within their district, the provisions of the "Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, with "respect to slaughter-houses, shall be incorporated "with this Act."

Of the incorporated provisions of the 10 and 11 Vict. c. 34, sec. 128 is in the following terms:

"The Commissioners [Urban Sanitary Authority] "shall, from time to time, by byelaws . . . . make "regulations for the licensing, registering, and in-"spection of the . . . slaughter-houses . . . . and "preventing cruelty therein, and for keeping the "same in a cleanly and proper state, and for removing "filth at least once in every twenty-four hours, and "requiring them to be provided with a sufficient "supply of water; and they may impose pecuniary "penalties on persons breaking such byelaws; pro-"vided that no such penalty exceed for any one "offence the sum of five pounds, and in the case of "a continuing nuisance the sum of ten shillings for "every day during which such nuisance shall be "continued after the conviction for the first offence."

By the next section (129), it is provided that the "justices before whom any person is convicted of "killing or dressing any cattle contrary to the "provisions of this or the special Act [*i.e.*, the "38 and 39 Vict. c. 55], or of the non-observance "of any of the byelaws or regulations made by "virtue of this or the special Act, in addition to "the penalty imposed on such person under the "authority of this or the special Act, may suspend, "for any period not exceeding two months, the "licence granted to such person under this or the "special Act, or in case such person be the owner or "proprietor of any registered slaughter-house . . . . "may forbid, for any period not exceeding two "months, the slaughtering of cattle therein; and

"such justices, upon the conviction of any person "for a second or other subsequent like offence, may, "in addition to the penalty imposed under the "authority of this or the special Act, declare the "licence granted under this or the special Act "revoked, or if such person be the owner or pro- "prietor of any registered slaughter-house, may "forbid absolutely the slaughtering of cattle "therein; and whenever the licence of any such "person is revoked as aforesaid, or whenever the "slaughtering of cattle in any registered slaughter- "house . . . . is absolutely forbidden as aforesaid, "the Commissioners may refuse to grant any licence "whatever to the person whose licence has been "so revoked, or on account of whose default the "slaughtering of cattle in any registered slaughter- "house has been forbidden."

Further by section 130 it is enacted that "every "person who during the period for which any such "licence is suspended, or after the same is revoked "as aforesaid, slaughters cattle in the slaughter- "house . . . to which such licence relates, or other- "wise uses such slaughter-house . . . or allows "the same to be used as a slaughter-house . . . , "and every person who during the period that the "slaughtering of cattle in any such registered "slaughter-house . . . . is forbidden as aforesaid, "or after such slaughtering has been absolutely "forbidden therein, slaughters any cattle in any such "registered slaughter-house, shall be liable to a "penalty not exceeding five pounds for such offence, "and a further penalty of five pounds for every day "on which any such offence is committed after the "conviction for the first offence."

In connexion with these provisions, and those relating to the licensing and registration of slaughter-houses, in sections 125–127, the attention of the Sanitary Authority should be directed to the judgment of the Court of Exchequer Chamber in the case of Anthony *v.* The Brecon Markets Company (26 L.T., n.s., 982).

With reference to that judgment, a few observations may here be introduced in illustration of the nature and extent of the powers of the Sanitary Authority with regard to slaughter-houses.

It will be seen that the provisions of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, incorporated with the Public Health Act, 1875, by section 169, recognize two classes of slaughter-houses, viz., slaughter-houses in use and occupation at the time of the passing of the "special Act," and slaughter-houses not in use and occupation at that time. To the former class the requirements as to registration in section 127 are specially applicable. To the latter class the provisions as to licensing in sections 125–126 have direct reference.

Both classes may apparently be regulated by byelaws under section 128.

In framing a model series of byelaws under that enactment, the Board have considered that the statutory terms do not warrant the extension of the scope of the byelaws to regulations directly affecting the structure of the premises.

But as regards premises for which under section 126 the licence of the Sanitary Authority will be required, the Board have been advised that, in the exercise of the discretionary power of licensing which has been conferred upon the Sanitary Authority, the following rules as to site and structure should influence their decision upon each application for a licence:

1. The premises to be erected or to be used and occupied as a slaughter-house should not be within 100 feet of any dwelling-house; and the site should be such as to admit of free ventilation by direct communication with the external air on two sides at least of the slaughter-house.

2. Lairs for cattle in connexion with the slaughter-house should not be within 100 feet of a dwelling-house.

3. The slaughter-house should not in any part be below the surface of the adjoining ground.

4. The approach to the slaughter-house should not be on an incline of more than one in four, and should not be through any dwelling-house or shop.

5. No room or loft should be constructed over the slaughter-house.

6. The slaughter-house should be provided with an adequate tank or other proper receptacle for water, so placed that the bottom shall not be less than six feet above the level of the floor of the slaughter-house.

7. The slaughter-house should be provided with means of thorough ventilation.

8. The slaughter-house should be well paved with asphalte or concrete, and laid with proper slope and channel towards a gully, which should be properly trapped and covered with a grating, the bars of which should be not more than three-eighths of an inch apart.

Provision for the effectual drainage of the slaughter-house should also be made.

9. The surface of the walls in the interior of the slaughter-house should be covered with hard, smooth, impervious material, to a sufficient height.

10. No watercloset, privy, or cesspool should be constructed within the slaughter-house.

There should be no direct communication between the slaughter-house and any stable, watercloset, privy, or cesspool.

11. Every lair for cattle in connexion with the slaughter-house should be properly paved, drained, and ventilated.

No habitable room should be constructed over any lair.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
25th July 1877.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

For the licensing, registering, and inspection of slaughter-houses, for preventing cruelty therein, for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, for removing filth at least once in every twenty-four hours, and requiring such slaughter-houses to be provided with a sufficient supply of water.

1. Every person who shall apply to the Sanitary Authority for a licence for the erection of any premises to be used and occupied as a slaughter-house shall furnish in the form hereunto appended a true statement of the particulars therein required to be specified.

FORM OF APPLICATION

FOR

A LICENCE

To erect premises for use and occupation as a Slaughter-house.

To the Sanitary Authority for the District of .

I, , of , , do hereby apply to you for a licence, in pursuance of the statutory provisions in that behalf, for the erection of certain premises to be used and occupied as a slaughter-house; and I do hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the Schedule hereunto annexed contains a true statement of the several particulars therein set forth with respect to the said premises.

" such justices, upon the conviction of any person " for a second or other subsequent like offence, may, " in addition to the penalty imposed under the " authority of this or the special Act, declare the " licence granted under this or the special Act " revoked, or if such person be the owner or pro- " prietor of any registered slaughter-house, may " forbid absolutely the slaughtering of cattle " therein; and whenever the licence of any such " person is revoked as aforesaid, or whenever the " slaughtering of cattle in any registered slaughter- " house . . . . is absolutely forbidden as aforesaid, " the Commissioners may refuse to grant any licence " whatever to the person whose licence has been " so revoked, or on account of whose default the " slaughtering of cattle in any registered slaughter- " house has been forbidden."

Further by section 130 it is enacted that " every " person who during the period for which any such " licence is suspended, or after the same is revoked " as aforesaid, slaughters cattle in the slaughter- " house . . . to which such licence relates, or other- " wise uses such slaughter-house . . . or allows " the same to be used as a slaughter-house . . . , " and every person who during the period that the " slaughtering of cattle in any such registered " slaughter-house . . . . is forbidden as aforesaid, " or after such slaughtering has been absolutely " forbidden therein, slaughters any cattle in any such " registered slaughter-house, shall be liable to a " penalty not exceeding five pounds for such offence, " and a further penalty of five pounds for every day " on which any such offence is committed after the " conviction for the first offence."

In connexion with these provisions, and those relating to the licensing and registration of slaughter-houses, in sections 125–127, the attention of the Sanitary Authority should be directed to the judgment of the Court of Exchequer Chamber in the case of Anthony *v.* The Brecon Markets Company (26 L.T., n.s., 982).

With reference to that judgment, a few observations may here be introduced in illustration of the nature and extent of the powers of the Sanitary Authority with regard to slaughter-houses.

It will be seen that the provisions of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, incorporated with the Public Health Act, 1875, by section 169, recognize two classes of slaughter-houses, viz., slaughter-houses in use and occupation at the time of the passing of the "special Act," and slaughter-houses not in use and occupation at that time. To the former class the requirements as to registration in section 127 are specially applicable. To the latter class the provisions as to licensing in sections 125–126 have direct reference.

Both classes may apparently be regulated by byelaws under section 128.

In framing a model series of byelaws under that enactment, the Board have considered that the statutory terms do not warrant the extension of the scope of the byelaws to regulations directly affecting the structure of the premises.

But as regards premises for which under section 126 the licence of the Sanitary Authority will be required, the Board have been advised that, in the exercise of the discretionary power of licensing which has been conferred upon the Sanitary Authority, the following rules as to site and structure should influence their decision upon each application for a licence:

1. The premises to be erected or to be used and occupied as a slaughter-house should not be within 100 feet of any dwelling-house; and the site should be such as to admit of free ventilation by direct communication with the external air on two sides at least of the slaughter-house.

2. Lairs for cattle in connexion with the slaughter-house should not be within 100 feet of a dwelling-house.

3. The slaughter-house should not in any part be below the surface of the adjoining ground.

4. The approach to the slaughter-house should not be on an incline of more than one in four, and should not be through any dwelling-house or shop.

5. No room or loft should be constructed over the slaughter-house.

" such justices, upon the conviction of any person " for a second or other subsequent like offence, may, " in addition to the penalty imposed under the " authority of this or the special Act, declare the " licence granted under this or the special Act " revoked, or if such person be the owner or pro- " prietor of any registered slaughter-house, may " forbid absolutely the slaughtering of cattle " therein; and whenever the licence of any such " person is revoked as aforesaid, or whenever the " slaughtering of cattle in any registered slaughter- " house . . . . is absolutely forbidden as aforesaid, " the Commissioners may refuse to grant any licence " whatever to the person whose licence has been " so revoked, or on account of whose default the " slaughtering of cattle in any registered slaughter- " house has been forbidden."

Further by section 130 it is enacted that "every " person who during the period for which any such " licence is suspended, or after the same is revoked " as aforesaid, slaughters cattle in the slaughter- " house . . . to which such licence relates, or other- " wise uses such slaughter-house . . . or allows " the same to be used as a slaughter-house . . . , " and every person who during the period that the " slaughtering of cattle in any such registered " slaughter-house . . . . is forbidden as aforesaid, " or after such slaughtering has been absolutely " forbidden therein, slaughters any cattle in any such " registered slaughter-house, shall be liable to a " penalty not exceeding five pounds for such offence, " and a further penalty of five pounds for every day " on which any such offence is committed after the " conviction for the first offence."

In connexion with these provisions, and those relating to the licensing and registration of slaughter-houses, in sections 125–127, the attention of the Sanitary Authority should be directed to the judgment of the Court of Exchequer Chamber in the case of Anthony *v.* The Brecon Markets Company (26 L.T., n.s., 982).

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It will be seen that the provisions of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, incorporated with the Public Health Act, 1875, by section 169, recognize two classes of slaughter-houses, viz., slaughter-houses in use and occupation at the time of the passing of the "special Act," and slaughter-houses not in use and occupation at that time. To the former class the requirements as to registration in section 127 are specially applicable. To the latter class the provisions as to licensing in sections 125–126 have direct reference.

Both classes may apparently be regulated by byelaws under section 128.

In framing a model series of byelaws under that enactment, the Board have considered that the statutory terms do not warrant the extension of the scope of the byelaws to regulations directly affecting the structure of the premises.

But as regards premises for which under section 126 the licence of the Sanitary Authority will be required, the Board have been advised that, in the exercise of the discretionary power of licensing which has been conferred upon the Sanitary Authority, the following rules as to site and structure should influence their decision upon each application for a licence:

1. The premises to be erected or to be used and occupied as a slaughter-house should not be within 100 feet of any dwelling-house; and the site should be such as to admit of free ventilation by direct communication with the external air on two sides at least of the slaughter-house.

2. Lairs for cattle in connexion with the slaughter-house should not be within 100 feet of a dwelling-house.

3. The slaughter-house should not in any part be below the surface of the adjoining ground.

4. The approach to the slaughter-house should not be on an incline of more than one in four, and should not be through any dwelling-house or shop.

5. No room or loft should be constructed over the slaughter-house.

6. The slaughter-house should be provided with an adequate tank or other proper receptacle for water, so placed that the bottom shall not be less than six feet above the level of the floor of the slaughter-house.

7. The slaughter-house should be provided with means of thorough ventilation.

8. The slaughter-house should be well paved with asphalte or concrete, and laid with proper slope and channel towards a gully, which should be properly trapped and covered with a grating, the bars of which should be not more than three-eighths of an inch apart.

Provision for the effectual drainage of the slaughter-house should also be made.

9. The surface of the walls in the interior of the slaughter-house should be covered with hard, smooth, impervious material, to a sufficient height.

10. No watercloset, privy, or cesspool should be constructed within the slaughter-house.

There should be no direct communication between the slaughter-house and any stable, watercloset, privy, or cesspool.

11. Every lair for cattle in connexion with the slaughter-house should be properly paved, drained, and ventilated.

No habitable room should be constructed over any lair.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
25th July 1877.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

For the licensing, registering, and inspection of slaughter-houses, for preventing cruelty therein, for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, for removing filth at least once in every twenty-four hours, and requiring such slaughter-houses to be provided with a sufficient supply of water.

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1. Every person who shall apply to the Sanitary Authority for a licence for the erection of any premises to be used and occupied as a slaughter-house shall furnish in the form hereunto appended a true statement of the particulars therein required to be specified.

FORM OF APPLICATION

FOR

A LICENCE

To erect premises for use and occupation as a Slaughter-house.

To the Sanitary Authority for the District of .

I, , of , , do hereby apply to you for a licence, in pursuance of the statutory provisions in that behalf, for the erection of certain premises to be used and occupied as a slaughter-house; and I do hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the Schedule hereunto annexed contains a true statement of the several particulars therein set forth with respect to the said premises.

SCHEDULE.

1. Boundaries, area, and description of the proposed site of the premises to be erected for use and occupation as a slaughter-house.	
2. Description of the premises to be erected on such site: (*a.*) Nature, position, form, superficial area and cubical contents of the several buildings therein comprised. (*b.*) Extent of paved area in such buildings, and materials to be employed in the paving of such area. (*c.*) Mode of construction of the internal surface of the walls of such buildings, and materials to be employed in such construction. (*d.*) Means of water supply,—position, form, materials, mode of construction and capacity of the several cisterns, tanks, or other receptacles for water to be constructed for permanent use in or upon the premises. (*e.*) Means of drainage,—position, size, materials, and mode of construction of the several drains. (*f.*) Means of lighting and ventilation. (*g.*) Means of access for cattle from the nearest street or public thoroughfare. (*h.*) Number, position, and dimensions of the several stalls, pens, or lairs to be provided on the premises. (*i.*) Number of animals for which accommodation will be provided in such stalls, pens, or lairs, distinguishing— 1. Oxen. 2. Calves. 3. Sheep or lambs. 4. Swine.	

Witness my hand this day of 18 .

(*Signature of Applicant.*)

(*Address of Applicant.*)

2. Every person who shall apply to the Sanitary Authority for a licence for the use and occupation of any premises as a slaughter-house shall furnish in the form hereunto appended a true statement of the particulars therein required to be specified.

FORM OF APPLICATION

FOR

A LICENCE

For the use and occupation of premises as a Slaughter-house.

To the Sanitary Authority for the District of .

I, , of ,

, do hereby apply to you for a licence, in pursuance of the statutory provisions in that behalf, for the use and occupation as a slaughter-house of the premises herein-after described; and I do hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the Schedule hereunto annexed contains a true statement of the several particulars therein set forth with respect to the said premises.

SCHEDULE.

1. Situation and boundaries of the premises to be used and occupied as a slaughter-house.	
2. Christian name, surname, and address of the owner of the premises.	
3. Nature and conditions of applicant's tenure of the premises: (*a.*) For what term; and whether by lease or otherwise. (*b.*) Whether applicant is sole owner, lessee, or tenant; or whether applicant is jointly interested with any other person or persons, and if so, with whom.	
4. Description of the premises: (*a.*) Nature, position, form, superficial area and cubical contents of the several buildings therein comprised.	

(*b.*) Extent of paved area in such buildings, and materials employed in the paving of such area.	
(*c.*) Mode of construction of the internal surface of the walls of such buildings, and materials employed in such construction.	
(*d.*) Means of water supply,—position, form, materials, mode of construction and capacity of the several cisterns, tanks, or receptacles for water constructed for permanent use in or upon the premises.	
(*e.*) Means of drainage,—position, size, materials, and mode of construction of the several drains.	
(*f.*) Means of lighting and ventilation.	
(*g.*) Means of access for cattle from the nearest street or public thoroughfare.	
(*h.*) Number, position, and dimensions of the several stalls, pens, or lairs provided on the premises.	
(*i.*) Number of animals for which accommodation will be provided in such stalls, pens, or lairs, distinguishing— 1. Oxen. 2. Calves. 3. Sheep or lambs. 4. Swine.	

Witness my hand this day of 18 .

(*Signature of Applicant.*)

(*Address of Applicant.*)

3. Every person to whom the Sanitary Authority may have resolved that a licence be granted to erect premises for use and occupation as a slaughter-house shall be entitled to receive from the Sanitary Authority a licence in the form hereunto appended, or to the like effect.

FORM OF LICENCE

To erect premises for use and occupation as a Slaughter-house.

No. of Licence } ———

Reference to Folio in Register } ———

District of

Whereas application has been made to us, the Sanitary Authority for the district of , by , of , , for a licence to erect on a site within the said district certain premises for use and occupation as a slaughter-house:

Now, we, the said Sanitary Authority, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the statutory provisions in that behalf, do hereby license the said , of , , to erect for use and occupation as a slaughter-house upon the site defined or described in the Schedule hereunto annexed the premises whereof the description is set forth in the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Boundaries, area, and description of the proposed site of the premises to be erected for use and occupation as a slaughter-house.	Description of the premises to be erected for use and occupation as a slaughter-house.

L.S.

Given under the Common Seal of the Sanitary Authority for the district of , this day of , in the year One thousand eight hundred and

Clerk to the Sanitary Authority.

4. Every person to whom the Sanitary Authority may have resolved that a licence be granted for the use and occupation of any premises as a slaughter-house shall be entitled to receive from the Sanitary Authority a licence in the form hereunto appended, or to the like effect.

FORM OF LICENCE

For the use and occupation of premises as a Slaughter-house.

No. of Licence ——

Reference to Folio in Register ——

District of .

Whereas application has been made to us, the Sanitary Authority for the district of , by , of , , for a licence for the use and occupation of certain premises as a slaughter-house:

Now, we, the said Sanitary Authority, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the statutory provisions in that behalf, do hereby license the said , of , , to use and occupy as a slaughter-house the premises whereof the situation and description are set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

SCHEDULE.

Situation of the premises to be used and occupied as a slaughter-house.	Description of the premises to be used and occupied as a slaughter-house.

L.S.

Given under the Common Seal of the Sanitary Authority for the district of , this day of , in the year One thousand eight hundred and .

Clerk to the Sanitary Authority.

5. Every person who may have obtained from the Sanitary Authority, in accordance with the provisions of the byelaw in that behalf, a licence to erect any premises for use and occupation as a slaughter-house, or a licence for the use and occupation of any premises as a slaughter-house, shall register such premises at the office of the Sanitary Authority.

He shall, for such purpose, apply, by notice in writing addressed to the clerk to the Sanitary Authority, to register such premises; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the clerk to the Sanitary

Authority, within a reasonable time after the receipt of such notice in writing, to enter in a book to be provided by the Sanitary Authority in the form hereunto appended the particulars therein required to be specified.

FORM OF REGISTER

OF

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

District of .

Folio .

Date of registration.	Date of licence.	No. of licence.	Christian name, surname, and address of owner or proprietor of slaughter-house.	Christian name, surname, and address of occupier of slaughter-house.	Situation of slaughter-house.	Number of animals for which accommodation is provided on the premises.			

6. Every occupier of a slaughter-house shall, at all reasonable times, afford free access to every part of the premises to the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances, or the Surveyor of the Sanitary Authority, or to any committee specially appointed by the Sanitary Authority in that behalf, for the purpose of inspecting such premises.

7. Every occupier of a slaughter-house shall cause every animal brought to such slaughter-house for the purpose of being slaughtered, and confined in any pound, stall, pen, or lair upon the premises previously to being slaughtered, to be provided during such confinement with a sufficient quantity of wholesome water.

8. Every occupier of a slaughter-house and every servant of such occupier and every other person employed upon the premises in the slaughtering of cattle shall, before proceeding to slaughter any bull,

ox, cow, heifer, or steer, cause the head of such animal to be securely fastened so as to enable such animal to be felled with as little pain or suffering as practicable, and shall in the process of slaughtering any animal use such instruments and appliances and adopt such method of slaughtering and otherwise take such precautions as may be requisite to secure the infliction of as little pain or suffering as practicable.

9. Every occupier of a slaughter-house shall cause the means of ventilation provided in or in connexion with such slaughter-house to be kept at all times in proper order and efficient action; and so that the ventilation shall be by direct communication with the external air.

10. Every occupier of a slaughter-house shall cause the drainage provided in or in connexion with such slaughter-house to be kept at all times in proper order and efficient action.

11. Every occupier of a slaughter-house shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls and every part of the floor or pavement of such slaughter-house to be kept at all times in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption therein of any blood or liquid refuse or filth which may be spilled or splashed thereon, or any offensive or noxious matter which may be deposited thereon or brought in contact therewith.

He shall cause every part of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of such slaughter-house to be thoroughly washed with hot lime-wash at least four times in every year; that is to say, at least once during the periods between the *first* and *tenth* of *March*, the *first* and *tenth* of *June*, the *first* and *tenth* of *September*, and the *first* and *tenth* of *December* respectively.

He shall cause every part of the floor or pavement of such slaughter-house, and every part of the internal surface of every wall on which any blood or liquid refuse or filth may have been spilled or splashed, or with which any offensive or noxious matter may have been brought in contact during the process of slaughtering or dressing in such slaughter-house, to be thoroughly washed and cleansed within

three hours after the completion of such slaughtering or dressing.

12. An occupier of a slaughter-house shall not at any time keep any dog, or cause or suffer any dog to be kept in such slaughter-house.

He shall not at any time keep, or cause or suffer to be kept in such slaughter-house any animal of which the flesh may be used for the food of man, unless such animal be so kept in preparation for the slaughtering thereof upon the premises.

He shall not at any time keep any cattle, or cause or suffer any cattle to be kept in such slaughter-house for a longer period than may be necessary for the purpose of preparing such cattle, whether by fasting or otherwise, for the process of slaughtering.

If, at any time, he keep, or suffer to be kept in such slaughter-house any cattle for the purpose of preparation, whether by fasting or otherwise, for the process of slaughtering, he shall not cause or suffer such cattle to be confined elsewhere than in the pounds, stalls, pens, or lairs provided on the premises.

13. Every occupier of a slaughter-house shall cause the hide or skin, fat, and offal of every animal slaughtered on the premises to be removed therefrom within twenty-four hours after the completion of the slaughtering of such animal.

14. Every occupier of a slaughter-house shall cause the means of water supply provided in or in connexion with such slaughter-house to be kept, at all times, in proper order and efficient action, and shall provide for use on the premises a sufficient supply of water for the purpose of thoroughly washing and cleansing the floor or pavement, every part of the internal surface of every wall of such slaughter-house, and every vessel or receptacle which may be used for the collection and removal from such slaughter-house of any blood, manure, garbage, filth, or other refuse products of the slaughtering of any cattle or the dressing of any carcase on the premises.

15. Every occupier of a slaughter-house shall provide a sufficient number of vessels or receptacles, properly constructed of galvanized iron or other non-absorbent material, and furnished with closely-

fitting covers, for the purpose of receiving and conveying from such slaughter-house all blood, manure, garbage, filth, or other refuse products of the slaughtering of any cattle or the dressing of any carcase on the premises.

He shall forthwith upon the completion of the slaughtering of any cattle or the dressing of any carcase in such slaughter-house cause such blood, manure, garbage, filth, or other refuse products to be collected and deposited in such vessels or receptacles, and shall cause all the contents of such vessels or receptacles to be removed from the premises at least once in every twenty-four hours.

He shall cause every such vessel or receptacle to be thoroughly cleansed immediately after such vessel or receptacle shall have been used for such collection and removal, and shall cause every such vessel or receptacle when not in actual use to be kept thoroughly clean.

16. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws for the registering and inspection of slaughter-houses, for preventing cruelty therein, for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, for removing filth at least once in every twenty-four hours, and for requiring such slaughter-houses to be provided with a sufficient supply of water, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of *five* pounds, and in the case of a continuing nuisance to a penalty of *ten* shillings for every day during which such nuisance shall be continued after the conviction for the first offence:

Provided nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

LONDON: Printed by EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
[6698.—5000.—7/88.]

MODEL BYELAWS

ISSUED BY

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

FOR THE USE OF

SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

VII.
Hackney Carriages.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1877.

MEMORANDUM.

By section 171 of the Public Health Act, 1875, (38 & 39 Vict., c. 55), it is enacted that the provisions of the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847, (10 & 11 Vict., c. 89), with respect to certain matters, among which are included hackney carriages, shall, for the purpose of regulating such matters in urban districts, be incorporated with the Public Health Act, 1875.

In two important particulars the incorporated provisions are amended by section 171. The expression "within the prescribed distance" which frequently occurs in those provisions, and of which no interpretation was supplied by the Local Government Acts, is now defined as meaning within any urban district. The effect of this amendment is to obviate much uncertainty as to the limits within which the power of the Sanitary Authority to regulate hackney carriages could be exercised.

An amendment has also been introduced with the view of limiting the duration of the licences of drivers of hackney carriages. In this respect the licences of drivers will be held under the same conditions as those formerly applicable to the licences of proprietors only, that is to say, a driver's licence will be in force for one year only from the date of the licence, or until the next general licensing meeting, where a day for such meeting is appointed.

In connexion with the subject of byelaws the provisions of sections 38 and 68 of the 10 & 11 Vict., c. 89 may be specially considered.

Of these sections the former supplies the definition of a "hackney carriage," and is in the following terms:—

> "Every wheeled carriage, whatever may be its "form or construction, used in standing or "plying for hire in any street within the "prescribed distance [*i.e.*, within any urban "district (38 & 39 Vict., c. 55, sect. 171)], "and every carriage standing upon any street

" within the prescribed distance, having thereon " any numbered plate required by this or the " special Act to be fixed upon a hackney " carriage, or having thereon any plate resem- " bling or intended to resemble any such plate " as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be a hackney " carriage within the meaning of this Act; and " in all proceedings at law or otherwise the " term 'hackney carriage' shall be sufficient to " describe any such carriage; provided always, " that no stage coach used for the purpose of " standing or plying for passengers to be " carried for hire at separate fares, and duly " licensed for that purpose, and having thereon " the proper numbered plates required by law " to be placed on such stage coaches, shall be " deemed to be a hackney carriage within the " meaning of this Act."

A doubt having arisen as to whether, since the passing of the 32 Vict., c. 14, the proviso in section 38 of the 10 & 11 Vict., c. 89 still operates so as to exclude from the class of hackney carriages the stage coaches therein described, the Board found it necessary to consult the law officers of the Crown upon the question.

The Board have been advised that, notwithstanding the 32 Vict., c. 14, a stage coach or carriage standing or plying for passengers to be carried for hire at separate fares cannot be deemed a hackney carriage within the meaning of the 10 & 11 Vict., c. 89, sect. 38, and that for the regulation of such stage coaches the Sanitary Authority are not empowered to make byelaws for any of the purposes specified in section 68.

By the last-mentioned section it is enacted that the Commissioners (Urban Sanitary Authority) may " from time to time (subject to the restrictions of this " and the special Act) make byelaws for all or any " of the purposes following; (that is to say),

" For regulating the conduct of the proprietors " and drivers of hackney carriages plying within the " prescribed distance [*i.e.*, within any urban district " (38 & 39 Vict., c. 55, sect. 171)], in their several " employments, and determining whether such drivers " shall wear any and what badges, and for regulating

" the hours within which they may exercise their " calling :

" For regulating the manner in which the number " of each carriage corresponding with the number of " its licence shall be displayed :

" For regulating the number of persons to be " carried by such hackney carriages, and in what " manner such number is to be shown on such car- " riage (*sic*), and what number of horses or other " animals is to draw the same, and the placing of " check strings to the carriages, and the holding of " the same by the driver, and how such hackney " carriages are to be furnished or provided :

" For fixing the stands of such hackney carriages, " and the distance to which they may be compelled " to take passengers, not exceeding the prescribed " distance :

" For fixing the rates or fares, as well for time as " distance, to be paid for such hackney carriages " within the prescribed distance, and for securing the " due publication of such fares :

" For securing the safe custody and re-delivery " of any property accidentally left in hackney car- " riages, and fixing the charges to be made in respect " thereof."

For all these purposes, with one exception, provision has been made in the model byelaws. The Board have not thought it necessary to suggest any byelaw for regulating the manner in which the number of persons to be carried by a hackney carriage is to be shown on the carriage. For this purpose section 51 of the 10 & 11 Vict., c. 89 fully provides.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
25th July 1877.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

For regulating the conduct of the proprietors and drivers of hackney carriages plying within the district in their several employments, and determining whether such drivers shall wear any and what badges, and for regulating the hours within which they may exercise their calling.

1. Every proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage shall, at all times, when standing, plying, or driving for hire, conduct himself in an orderly manner, and with civility and propriety towards every person seeking to hire, or hiring, or being conveyed in such carriage; and shall comply with every reasonable requirement of any person hiring or being conveyed in such carriage.

2. A driver of an open hackney carriage shall not, at any time when driving for hire, smoke tobacco or any other like substance, without the permission of the person hiring and being conveyed in such carriage.

3. A proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage shall not in any street feed or allow to be fed any horse or other animal harnessed or otherwise attached to such carriage except with food contained in a proper bag, or other receptacle suspended from the head of such horse or animal, or with hay held in and delivered with the hand of the person feeding such horse or other animal.

4. A driver of a hackney carriage drawn by a horse or horses, pony or ponies, mule or mules, ass or asses, when plying for hire and not actually hired, shall not cause such carriage to loiter in any public thoroughfare.

5. A proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage, when standing or plying for hire, shall not, by calling out or otherwise, importune any person to hire such carriage to the annoyance of such person or of any other person.

6. Every driver of a hackney carriage who shall convey any person to or from any place of public worship, amusement, or resort, or who shall for such purpose be in waiting with such carriage at or near to any such place, shall, as regards the manner of taking up or setting down any passenger, or of waiting for such purpose, comply with the directions of every constable authorized to keep order and prevent obstruction of the streets in the neighbourhood of such place.

7. Every proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage who shall knowingly convey in such carriage the dead body of any person shall, immediately thereafter, notify the fact to the inspector of nuisances.

8. Every driver of a hackney carriage of such a size and construction as to be adapted to the conveyance therein or thereon of a reasonable quantity of luggage shall, when requested by any person hiring or seeking to hire such carriage, convey therein or thereon such quantity of luggage and shall afford all reasonable assistance in loading and unloading any such luggage conveyed in or upon such carriage and belonging to or in the charge of any person hiring or being conveyed in such carriage. Every such driver shall also afford all reasonable assistance in removing such luggage to or from any door or entrance of any house, station, or place at which he may take up or set down any such person.

9. Every driver of a hackney carriage who shall have been hired by time shall, except in any case where the nature or condition of the road or any other sufficient cause may render such speed impracticable, drive such carriage at such speed as may be required by the person hiring or being conveyed in such carriage, but not exceeding in any case the rate of *four* miles within one hour.

10. Every driver of a hackney carriage drawn by a horse or horses, pony or ponies, mule or mules, ass

or asses, when plying for hire and not actually hired, shall station such carriage on some one of the stands appointed or hereafter to be appointed by the Sanitary Authority.

Such driver shall not station such carriage on any stand which, at the time of his arrival at such stand, may be occupied by the full number of carriages authorized to occupy such stand.

Such driver, on arriving at any such stand not already occupied by the full number of carriages authorized to occupy such stand, shall station such carriage immediately in the rear of the carriage or carriages already occupying such stand, and in such a position that the head or heads of the animal or animals harnessed to such carriage shall be turned in the same direction as the head or heads of the animal or animals harnessed to any carriage stationed on such stand immediately before such last-mentioned carriage.

When a hackney carriage shall be called or driven off any stand, the driver of any carriage stationed on such stand immediately in the rear of the carriage so called or driven off shall cause the carriage so stationed to be drawn forward, so as to fill the place previously occupied by the carriage called or driven off such stand.

The drivers of the several carriages stationed on such stand in the rear of the carriage so drawn forward shall, in succession, cause their carriages to be drawn forward, so that each carriage shall, in succession, fill the place which shall have been previously occupied, immediately in advance of such carriage, by a carriage drawn forward in accordance with the requirements of this byelaw.

11. Every proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage who shall have agreed or shall have been hired to be in attendance with such carriage at an appointed time and place shall, in pursuance of such agreement or hiring, and unless delayed or prevented by some sufficient cause, punctually attend with such carriage at such appointed time and place.

12. Every driver of a hackney carriage, to which a lamp or lamps shall be affixed in accordance with the

requirements of the byelaw in that behalf, shall, at all times while standing, plying, or driving for hire, cause such lamp or lamps to be kept properly trimmed and ready for lighting. Every such driver, while plying for hire between sun-set and sun-rise, when the public street lamps are required to be lighted, or at any time during the prevalence of such a fog as may render such light necessary for the safety of other vehicles or of foot passengers, shall cause such lamp or lamps to be properly lighted and to be kept lighted until such carriage shall cease to ply for hire or until the cessation of the cause which may have rendered such light necessary.

13. Every proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage shall, immediately after the termination of any hiring, carefully search such carriage with a view to the discovery of any property which may have been accidentally left therein by any person who may have hired or may have been conveyed in such carriage.

14. A proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage drawn by a horse or horses, pony or ponies, mule or mules, ass or asses, goat or goats, shall not, at any time while standing, plying, or driving for hire, drive or allow to be driven, or harness or allow to be harnessed for the purpose of drawing such carriage, any such animal whilst in such a condition as to expose any person conveyed or being in such carriage, or any person traversing any street to risk of injury.

15. Every driver of a hackney carriage drawn by a horse or horses, pony or ponies, mule or mules, ass or asses, goat or goats, shall, at all times while standing, plying, or driving for hire, cause every part of the harness of the animal or animals drawing such carriage to be kept in perfect order, and duly fastened and adjusted, so that such animal or animals shall be properly and securely attached to such carriage, and shall be under the due control of such driver.

16. Every driver of a hackney carriage shall, at all times when standing, plying, or driving for hire, wear attached to his outer clothing in such position and manner as to be at all times plainly and distinctly visible, a badge consisting of a metal plate which shall

fitting covers, for the purpose of receiving and conveying from such slaughter-house all blood, manure, garbage, filth, or other refuse products of the slaughtering of any cattle or the dressing of any carcase on the premises.

He shall forthwith upon the completion of the slaughtering of any cattle or the dressing of any carcase in such slaughter-house cause such blood, manure, garbage, filth, or other refuse products to be collected and deposited in such vessels or receptacles, and shall cause all the contents of such vessels or receptacles to be removed from the premises at least once in every twenty-four hours.

He shall cause every such vessel or receptacle to be thoroughly cleansed immediately after such vessel or receptacle shall have been used for such collection and removal, and shall cause every such vessel or receptacle when not in actual use to be kept thoroughly clean.

16. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws for the registering and inspection of slaughter-houses, for preventing cruelty therein, for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, for removing filth at least once in every twenty-four hours, and for requiring such slaughter-houses to be provided with a sufficient supply of water, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of *five* pounds, and in the case of a continuing nuisance to a penalty of *ten* shillings for every day during which such nuisance shall be continued after the conviction for the first offence:

Provided nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

LONDON: Printed by Eyre and Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
[6698.—5000.—7/88.]

MODEL BYELAWS

ISSUED BY

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

FOR THE USE OF

SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

VII.
Hackney Carriages.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1877.

some part of his outer clothing, in such a manner as to secure to every person in such carriage adequate means of prompt communication with such driver.

21. Every proprietor of a hackney carriage shall cause the seats of such carriage to be properly cushioned or covered, and the floor of such carriage to be provided with a proper carpet, mat, or other suitable covering, or during wet weather with clean straw. He shall cause such carriage to be so furnished and fitted in all other respects as to secure cleanliness, and due provision for the safety and convenience of every person conveyed in such carriage. If such carriage be of such a size and construction as to be adapted to the conveyance therein or thereon of a reasonable quantity of luggage, he shall provide adequate means of securing such luggage while conveyed in or upon such carriage. If such carriage be a closed carriage, or be so constructed as to be capable at any time of being closed, he shall cause the roof or covering of such carriage to be made and kept water-tight. He shall provide such carriage with proper window glasses set in suitable frames, and shall renew such glasses and frames from time to time as often as occasion may require; and he shall furnish each window with a leathern strap or other suitable means of wholly or partially raising or lowering such window.

22. Every proprietor of a four-wheeled hackney carriage drawn by a horse or horses, pony or ponies, shall provide such carriage with a sufficient drag-chain and slipper or other sufficient brake.

23. Every proprietor of a hackney carriage drawn by a horse or horses, pony or ponies, mule or mules, ass or asses, shall furnish such carriage with such number of sufficient lamps, not being more than two, and so constructed and so affixed on the outside of such carriage as to afford when lighted adequate means of signalling the approach or position of such carriage.

For fixing the stands of such hackney carriages, and the distance to which they may be compelled to take passengers.

24. The several places specified in the following list shall be the authorized stands for such number of

hackney carriages, drawn by horses, ponies, mules, or asses, as shall in each case be specified in such list :—*

In addition to or in substitution for the places specified in the foregoing list, such places, as may from time to time be appointed by the Sanitary Authority, and may be indicated in each case by a notice board affixed in some conspicuous position at or near to such place and marked with the words "Stand for hackney carriages," shall be the stands authorized for such number of hackney carriages as shall in each case be specified in such notice board.

25. For the purposes of the byelaws relating to hackney carriages, the distance to which a hackney carriage drawn by a horse or horses, pony or ponies, mule or mules, may be compelled to take passengers shall be miles within the boundary of the district :

The distance to which a hackney carriage drawn by an ass or asses may be compelled to take passengers shall be miles within the boundary of the district :

The distance to which a hackney carriage drawn by a goat or goats may be compelled to take passen-

* Here append a list of stands and a statement of the number of hackney carriages authorized to occupy each of such stands.

gers shall be miles within the boundary of the district:

And the distance to which a hackney carriage drawn or propelled by hand may be compelled to take passengers shall be miles within the boundary of the district.

For fixing the rates or fares, as well for time as distance, to be paid for such hackney carriages within the district, and for securing the due publication of such fares.

26. Every proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage plying for hire shall be entitled to demand and take for the hire of such carriage the rate or fare prescribed by the following table, and in every case, except where the carriage is drawn or propelled by hand, the hiring shall be by distance unless the hirer express at the commencement of the hiring his desire to engage by time in which case the same shall be determined by time.

In the case of a carriage drawn or propelled by hand the hiring shall be taken to be by time only.

Fares for Time.

Periods of time.	Description of carriage.					
	Carriage drawn by two horses.	Carriage drawn by one horse, or mules.	Carriage drawn by one pony or by two ponies or mules.	Carriage drawn by one ass.	Carriage drawn by two goats, or one goat.	Carriage drawn or propelled by hand.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
If the time does not exceed one hour:						
For the whole time - -						
If the time exceeds one hour:						
For each quarter of an hour of the whole time - -						
For any period of less than 15 minutes which is over and above any number of periods of 15 minutes completed - - - -						

Fares for Distance.

Distance.	Description of carriage.				
	Carriage drawn by two horses.	Carriage drawn by one horse, or by two ponies or mules.	Carriage drawn by one pony or mule, or by two asses.	Carriage drawn by one ass.	Carriage drawn by two goats or one goat.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
If the distance does not exceed one mile : For the whole distance - -					
If the distance exceeds one mile: For each mile of the whole distance -					
For any part of a mile over and above any number of miles completed - - - - -					

27. Every proprietor of a hackney carriage plying for hire and drawn by a horse or horses, pony or ponies, mule or mules, ass or asses, shall cause a statement of the fares authorized by any byelaw in that behalf to be demanded and received in respect of the hiring of such carriage to be printed or painted on a suitable plate in legible letters and figures of such a colour as to be clearly distinguishable from the colour of the ground whereon such letters and figures are printed or painted.

He shall cause such plate to be fixed, in the case of a four-wheeled carriage, on the inside, and, in the case of a two-wheeled carriage, on the inside of the splash board of such carriage or otherwise in such a position and manner that the letters and figures on such plate shall be at all times distinctly and plainly visible and legible to any person being conveyed in such carriage.

Such proprietor shall, from time to time, as often as occasion may require, renew such plate or the letters and figures on such plate, and he shall not nor shall any driver of such carriage wilfully or negligently cause or suffer such plate to be inverted or detached or the letters or figures on such plate to be

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in any manner or by any means concealed from the view of any person being conveyed in such carriage at any time while such carriage may ply or be used for hire.

For securing the safe custody and re-delivery of any property accidentally left in hackney carriages, and fixing the charges to be made in respect thereof.

28. Every proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage wherein any property shall be accidentally left by any person who may have hired or may have been conveyed in such carriage shall, if such property be found by such proprietor or driver, within twenty-four hours after such finding, carry the same, if not sooner claimed by or on behalf of the owner thereof, in the state in which the same shall have been found to the office of the Sanitary Authority and shall there deposit and leave such property in the custody of the officer in charge of such office.

In the event of the re-delivery of such property to any person who shall satisfactorily prove that the same belongs to him, the proprietor or driver, by whom such property may have been found and carried to the office of the Sanitary Authority and there deposited, shall be entitled to demand and receive from the person to whom such property shall have been re-delivered an amount to be determined in accordance with the following regulations:

If the estimated value of the property be less than *five pounds*, or if the property be of such a character that the value thereof cannot readily be estimated, such proprietor or driver shall be entitled to demand and receive from such person an amount equal to the amount payable to such proprietor or driver as a fare for the hiring of his carriage for such time as may have been occupied by him in carrying the property from the place at which the same may have been found in his carriage to the office of the Sanitary Authority:

If the estimated value of the property be more than *five pounds*, such proprietor or driver shall be entitled to demand and receive from such

person an amount equal to *a shilling* in the pound on the estimated value of the property: Provided that in no case shall such proprietor or driver be entitled to demand or receive a greater amount than *pounds*.

Penalties.

29. Every proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage who shall offend against any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of , and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority:

Provided nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

MODEL BYELAWS

ISSUED BY

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

FOR THE USE OF

SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

VIII.

Public Bathing.

LONDON:
Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
AND SOLD BY
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fetter Lane;
KNIGHT & Co., 90, Fleet Street; SHAW & SONS, Fetter Lane;
HADDEN, BEST, & Co., West Harding Street, Fetter Lane;
AND
P. S. KING & SON, Canada Buildings, King Street,
Westminster.

1886.
Price Twopence.

MEMORANDUM.

For the purpose of regulating public bathing in urban districts, section 69 of the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847, (10 & 11 Vict. c. 89), is incorporated with the Public Health Act, 1875, (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55), by section 171 of that Act.

Section 69 of the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847, (10 & 11 Vict. c. 89), is in the following terms :—

"Where any part of the sea-shore or strand of any river used as a public bathing place is within the limits of the special Act, the Commissioners [Urban Sanitary Authority] may make byelaws for the following purposes; (that is to say,)

"For fixing the stands of bathing machines on the sea-shore or strand, and the limits within which persons of each sex shall be set down for bathing, and within which persons shall bathe;

"For preventing any indecent exposure of the persons of the bathers;

"For regulating the manner in which the bathing machines shall be used, and the charges to be made for the same;

"For regulating the distance at which boats and vessels let to hire for the purpose of sailing or rowing for pleasure shall be kept from persons bathing within the prescribed limits."

It will be seen that the marginal note to section 69 of the 10 & 11 Vict. c. 89 summarizes the provisions of that section as relating to bathing machines; and, after careful consideration of those provisions, the Board think that their intended scope is correctly defined in the marginal note. The Board are of opinion that the statute requires that the byelaws should be confined to the regulation of public bathing in connexion with the use of bathing machines. As to the conditions under which bathing from the shore or strand without the use of a machine

may become an indictable offence, the Board refer to the decisions in the cases of Reg. *v.* Reed and others (12 Cox, C.C. 1), and Rex *v.* Crunden (2 Camp. 89).

It should be added that, in adapting the model clauses to the case of any particular district, it will be necessary to make a slight alteration in the general heading and in the ninth byelaw so as to limit the application of the byelaws either to the sea-shore or to the strand of a river, according to the situation of the public bathing place.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
25th July 1877.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

PUBLIC BATHING.

For fixing the stands of bathing machines on the sea-shore or strand, and the limits within which persons of each sex shall be set down for bathing; and within which persons shall bathe.

1. The several places described or defined in the list hereunto appended shall be the stands appointed for such number of bathing machines of such class, description, or construction, and appropriated for the use of persons of such sex as shall in respect of each of such stands be specified in such list.

List of stands for bathing machines.

Description or limits of stand.	Bathing machines to be placed on stand.		
	1. Number.	2. Class, description, or construction.	3. Sex to which appropriated.
(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)

In addition to or in substitution for any of the places so appointed as stands for bathing machines, such place or places as may, from time to time hereafter, be appointed by the Sanitary Authority, and may be described or defined in a notice or notices painted, printed, or marked in legible letters and figures of such a colour or in such a manner as to be

(*a*.) Here insert the necessary particulars as to each stand.

clearly distinguishable from the colour of the ground whereon such letters and figures are painted, printed, or marked, and affixed or set up and continued in some convenient and conspicuous position in or near to the place or places so appointed, shall be the stand or stands for such number of bathing machines of such class, description, or construction, and appropriated for the use of persons of such sex as shall be specified in such notice or notices.

2. A proprietor or attendant of a bathing machine, stationed on any stand or part of a stand appointed for machines for the use of persons of the female sex, shall not cause or allow any such person, who may have hired, or may use such machine for the purpose of bathing to be set down for such purpose at any place less distant than *yards* from any place at which any person of the male sex above the age of years may be set down for such purpose.

3. A proprietor or attendant of a bathing machine stationed on any stand or part of a stand appointed for machines for the use of persons of the male sex, shall not cause or allow any such person above the age of years, who may have hired, or may use such machine for the purpose of bathing, to be set down for such purpose at any place less distant than *yards* from any place at which any person of the female sex may be set down for such purpose.

4. A person of the female sex shall not, while bathing, approach within *yards* of any place at which any person of the male sex, above the age of years, may be set down for the purpose of bathing, or at which any such person may bathe.

5. A person of the male sex above the age of years shall not, while bathing, approach within *yards* of any place at which any person of the female sex may be set down for the purpose of bathing or at which any such person may bathe.

For preventing any indecent exposure of the persons of the bathers.

6. Every proprietor or attendant of a bathing machine so constructed as to be capable of being

drawn or moved to or from the station occupied by such machine on any stand, by means of a horse or windlass, or other animal or mechanical power, shall at all times, when such machine may be hired or used by any person for the purpose of bathing, cause such machine to be drawn or moved into such a depth of water, or otherwise into such a position as will prevent any indecent exposure of any such person, when set down from such machine for the purpose of bathing or when bathing from such machine.

7. Every person of the male sex above the age of years who may hire or use any bathing machine for the purpose of bathing, or may be set down from such machine for such purpose, shall at all times, while bathing, wear suitable drawers or other sufficient dress or covering to prevent indecent exposure of the person.

8. Every person of the female sex who may hire or use any bathing machine for the purpose of bathing, or may be set down from such machine for such purpose, shall, at all times, while bathing, wear a suitable gown or other sufficient dress or covering to prevent indecent exposure of the person.

For regulating the manner in which the bathing machines shall be used, and the charges to be made for the same.

9. Every proprietor or attendant of a bathing machine stationed on any stand and so constructed as to be capable of being drawn or moved to or from the station occupied by such machine on such stand by means of a horse or windlass, or other animal or mechanical power shall, at all times, when such machine shall require to be so drawn or moved, cause the same to be drawn or moved with reasonable expedition and in such a manner as to avoid any improper obstruction of the shore or strand, or any undue interference with the proper use of any other machine stationed on any part of such shore or strand.

10. A proprietor or attendant of a bathing machine stationed on any stand shall not, without reasonable excuse, at any reasonable time when such machine is not hired or in use for the purpose of bathing, neglect

or refuse, upon the application of any person hiring or seeking to hire such machine for the purpose of bathing, to cause or allow such machine to be so hired and to be drawn or moved from its station on such stand to any suitable place whereat any such person may be set down for the purpose of bathing.

11. Every proprietor or attendant of a bathing machine so constructed as to be capable of being drawn or moved by hand to or from the station occupied by such machine on any stand shall, whenever such machine may be hired or used to set down any person for the purpose of bathing from such machine, cause such machine, from time to time, as the state of the tide or other occasion may require, to be drawn or moved to such a position at such a distance from the water as to provide adequately for the safety and convenience of the person hiring or using such machine.

12. Every proprietor or attendant of a bathing machine stationed on any stand shall be entitled to demand and receive for the use of such machine when hired to set down any person for the purpose of bathing a sum not exceeding in each case the charge herein-after prescribed:—

	s.	*d.*
For every machine used by any person of the male sex above the age of years:—		
For a time not exceeding half an hour	,,	
For every additional half hour or portion thereof - - -	,,	
For every machine used by any person of the female sex above the age of years:—		
For a time not exceeding half an hour	,,	
For every additional half hour or portion thereof - - -	,,	
For every machine used by any person of the female sex above the age of years who shall, while bathing, require the services of an attendant of such machine:—		
For a time not exceeding half an hour - - - -	,,	
For every additional half hour or portion thereof - - -	,,	

	s.	*d.*
For every machine used by one child under the age of years and accompanied by an adult person not being an attendant of such machine :—		
For a time not exceeding half an hour - - - -	,,	
For every additional half hour or portion thereof - - -	,,	
For every machine used by one child under the age of years for whom, while bathing, the services of an attendant of such machine shall be required :—		
For a time not exceeding half an hour - - - -	,,	
For every additional half hour or portion thereof - - -	,,	
For every machine used by two or more children under the age of years and accompanied by an adult person not being an attendant of such machine :—		
For every such child for a time not exceeding half an hour - -	,,	
For every additional half hour or portion thereof - - -	,,	
For every machine used by two or more children for whom, while bathing, the services of an attendant of such machine shall be required :—		
For every such child, for a time not exceeding half an hour - -	,,	
For every additional half hour or portion thereof - - -	,,	

The several amounts herein-before prescribed shall include charges for the provision by the proprietor, and the reasonable use by the bather, of the several articles specified in the following regulations :—

1. For every person of the male sex above the age of years :—

(*a.*) Two clean towels;

(*b.*) One clean pair of suitable drawers or other clean and sufficient covering to prevent indecent exposure of the person.

2. For every person of the female sex above the age of years :—

(*a.*) Two clean towels;

(*b.*) One clean gown or other clean and sufficient dress or covering to prevent indecent exposure of the person.

3. For every child under the age of years :—

(*a.*) Two clean towels.

For regulating the distance at which boats and vessels let to hire for the purpose of sailing or rowing for pleasure shall be kept from persons bathing within the prescribed limits.

13. Every person in charge of any boat or vessel let to hire for the purpose of sailing or rowing for pleasure, shall at all times when so sailing or rowing, cause such boat or vessel to be kept at a distance not less than *yards* from every person bathing within the limits within which, in accordance with the byelaw in that behalf, such person may be set down for the purpose of bathing or may bathe :

Provided always, that this byelaw shall not apply in any case, in which, in consequence of actual or threatened danger to life, or of any other sufficient reason, the person in charge of such boat or vessel shall not cause such boat or vessel to be kept at the distance herein-before specified from any person bathing within the aforesaid limits.

Penalties.

14. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of :

Provided nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

Saving for rights of Crown.

15. Nothing in or done under any of the provisions of the foregoing byelaws shall, in any respect, prejudice, or injuriously affect the rights and interests of the Crown in the foreshore below high-water mark.

LONDON: Printed by EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
[12517.—1000.—10/86.]

MODEL BYELAWS

ISSUED BY

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

FOR THE USE OF

SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

IX.

Public Baths and Washhouses, and Open Bathing Places.

Duties of the Officers and Servants.

LONDON:
Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
AND SOLD BY
KNIGHT & Co., 90, FLEET STREET; SHAW & SONS, FETTER LANE;
HADDEN, BEST, & Co., WEST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE;
AND
P. S. KING & SON, CANADA BUILDING, KING STREET, S.W.

1886.

Price Sixpence.

MEMORANDUM.

By section 10 of the Public Health Act, 1875, (38 and 39 Vict. c. 55), it is provided that where the Baths and Wash-houses Acts are in force within the district of an Urban Authority, such Authority shall have all powers, rights, duties, capacities, liabilities, and obligations in relation to such Acts exerciseable by or attaching to the Council, Incorporated Commissioners, Local Board, Improvement Commissioners, and other Commissioners or persons acting in the execution of the said Acts. It is also provided that where the Baths and Wash-houses Acts are not in force within the district of any Urban Authority, such Authority may adopt such Acts.

By section 34 of the 9 and 10 Vict. c. 74 (An Act to encourage the establishment of Public Baths and Wash-houses) it is enacted that "the byelaws "which the Council and Commissioners, respec- "tively, [*i.e.* the Urban Sanitary Authority] may "from time to time make, alter, repeal, and enforce, "shall include such byelaws for the management, "use, and regulation of the public baths and wash- "houses and open bathing places, and of the persons "resorting thereto respectively, and for determining "from time to time the charges for the use of such "baths and wash-houses and open bathing places "respectively, as the Council and Commissioners "respectively [Urban Sanitary Authority] shall "think fit, and they respectively may appoint any "penalty not exceeding five pounds for any and "every breach, whether by their officers or servants "or by other persons, of any byelaw made by them "respectively, and such byelaws shall make suffi- "cient provision for the several purposes respectively "expressed in the Schedule A. to this Act."

It is also provided by section 34, that no byelaw made under the authority of the Act shall be of any legal force until the same shall have received the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. For such approval that of the Local Government Board is now substituted by the operation of the Local Government Board Act, 1871 (34 and 35 Vict. c. 70).

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Schedule A. to the 9 and 10 Vict. c. 74 is in the following terms:—

"BYELAWS to be made in all cases.

"For securing that the baths and wash-houses "and open bathing places shall be under the due "management and control of the officers, servants, "or others appointed or employed in that behalf by "the Council or Commissioners" [Urban Sanitary Authority].

"For securing adequate privacy to persons using "the baths and wash-houses and open bathing places, "and security against accidents to persons using the "open bathing places:

"For securing that men and boys above eight "years old shall bathe separately from women and "girls and children under eight years old:

"For preventing damage, disturbance, interruption, and indecent and offensive language and "behaviour, and nuisances:

"For determining the duties of the officers, "servants, and others appointed by the Council or "Commissioners" [Urban Sanitary Authority].

"*In parishes. For regulating the procedure of "the Commissioners.*"

By section 35 of the 9 and 10 Vict. c. 74 it is enacted that "a printed copy or sufficient abstract "of the byelaws relating to the use of the baths "and open bathing places respectively shall be put "up in every bath room and open bathing place "respectively; and a printed copy or sufficient "abstract of the byelaws relating to the use of the "wash-houses shall be put up in some convenient "place near every washing tub or trough, or every "pair of washing tubs or troughs, in every wash-"house."

A previous section (23) enacts that the provisions of the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, "with respect to the making of byelaws, subject to "the provision herein-after contained, and the provisions of the same Act with respect to the recovery "of damages not specially provided for, and penalties, so far as such provisions may respectively be "applicable to the purposes of this Act [9 and 10 "*Vict.* c. 74], shall be respectively incorporated "*with* this Act." . . . . . .

" Every person who shall feel aggrieved by any " byelaw . . . of . . . the Council or Commis- " sioners [Urban Sanitary Authority] shall have " the like power of appeal to the General Quarter " Sessions as under the provisions of the Com- " panies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, incor- " porated with this Act, he might have if feeling " aggrieved by any determination of any justice " with respect to any penalty." (9 and 10 Vict. c. 74, sect. 30.)

With respect to the making of byelaws the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, (8 Vict. c. 16) contains the following provisions:—

" It shall be lawful for the Company from time " to time to make such byelaws as they think fit for " the purpose of regulating the conduct of the " officers and servants of the Company, and for " providing for the due management of the affairs " of the Company in all respects whatsoever . . . . , " and from time to time to alter or repeal any such " byelaws, and make others, provided such byelaws " be not repugnant to the laws of that part of the " United Kingdom where the same are to have " effect, or to the provisions of this or the special " Act; and such byelaws shall be reduced into " writing, and shall have affixed thereto the common " seal of the Company; and a copy of such byelaws " shall be given to every officer and servant of the " company affected thereby" (section 124).

" All the byelaws to be made by the company " shall be so framed as to allow the justice (*sic*) " before whom any penalty imposed thereby may " be sought to be recovered, to order a part only of " such penalty to be paid if such justice (*sic*) shall " think fit" (section 126).

" The production of a written or printed copy of " the byelaws of the company having the common " seal of the Company affixed thereto, shall be " sufficient evidence of such byelaws in all cases " of prosecution under the same." (section 127).

It will be observed that schedule A. to the 9 and 10 Vict. c. 74 authorizes byelaws for securing adequate privacy to persons using the wash-houses and open bathing places and security against accidents to persons using the open bathing places. Byelaws for these purposes are not included in the model series.

In the case of public wash-houses, the Board think that such privacy as may be reasonably necessary may most effectually be secured by the structural arrangement of the premises.

In the case of an open bathing place, it is of course desirable that either by its situation or by the erection of a suitable hoarding, fence, or partition, the bathers should, as far as possible, be screened from the view of persons occupying premises in the vicinity or passing along any neighbouring thoroughfare. Perhaps, also, the Sanitary Authority may find it possible to provide separate dressing boxes for the bathers. Such means of securing privacy may, wherever practicable, be very properly adopted. But the small sum which the schedule to the 10 and 11 Vict. c. 61 has fixed as the price of admission to an open bathing place, will hardly justify expenditure in elaborate structural conveniences, and in most cases the Board assume that byelaws such as those which they have suggested for securing privacy to persons using the public baths could not easily be rendered applicable to an open bathing place.

Nor have the Board been able to suggest a byelaw generally applicable for the purpose of providing security against accidents to persons using an open bathing place. Security against accident must very often depend upon the judicious choice of a situation for the bathing place. The provision of suitable means of rescue from danger is an obvious precaution which should not be overlooked, and among the byelaws which the Board have framed for determining the duties of the superintendent of an open bathing place, is one which requires the superintendent to keep ready and fit for use any life-saving apparatus which may be committed to his charge.

But the rules which may in each case be imposed for the protection of bathers will derive their chief value from a careful consideration of the nature and special requirements of the locality; and the subject is therefore one which lies beyond the range of model byelaws intended for general use.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
25th July 1877.

BYELAWS

FOR THE

MANAGEMENT, USE, AND REGULATION

OF THE

PUBLIC BATHS.

For securing that the baths shall be under the due management and control of the officers, servants, or others appointed or employed in that behalf by the Sanitary Authority:

For securing adequate privacy to persons using the baths:

For securing that men and boys above eight years old shall bathe separately from women and girls and children under eight years old:

For preventing damage, disturbance, interruption, and indecent and offensive language and behaviour, and nuisances.

---

1. Every person resorting to the public baths shall, before being admitted to any bath or bath-room, obtain, by payment, from the authorized money-taker a ticket whereon shall be stated, in addition to such other particulars as the Sanitary Authority may from time to time direct, the class or description of bath to which such person shall be entitled to be admitted.

Such person before being admitted to use such bath shall, upon the application of any person appointed or acting as an attendant of such bath, deliver such ticket to such attendant.

2. A person resorting to the public baths shall not, by forcible or improper means, seek admission to any bath-room or compartment which shall be occupied by any person using a separate bath.

3. A person resorting to the public baths shall not, by forcible or improper means, seek admission

to any swimming bath at any time when such swimming bath or the dressing-rooms, closets, boxes, or compartments attached thereto shall be occupied by the full number of persons authorized to use, at one and the same time, such swimming bath or dressing-rooms, closets, boxes, or compartments.

4. A person resorting to the public baths shall not, by forcible or improper means, seek admission to any bath before any person who, by priority of payment, shall be entitled to prior admission to such bath.

5. A person resorting to the public baths shall not knowingly use any bath of a higher class or description than that of the bath for which he shall have obtained a ticket of admission.

6. Every person resorting to the public baths shall, while waiting on the premises for admission to any bath or bath-room, remain only in such portion of the premises as shall be set apart as a waiting-room for intending bathers.

7. A person resorting to the public baths shall not, after using any bath or quitting any bath-room, loiter or remain, without reasonable excuse, in any passage leading to or from any bath or bath-room.

8. A person resorting to the public baths shall not, at any time after being admitted to any swimming bath or while occupying any dressing-room, closet, box, or compartment attached thereto, enter or seek admission to any other dressing-room, closet, box, or compartment, when occupied by any person, without the consent of such person, or otherwise knowingly intrude upon or interfere with the privacy of any other person using such swimming bath or occupying any dressing-room, closet, box, or compartment attached thereto.

9. A person resorting to the public baths shall not, at any time, after being admitted to or while occupying any bath-room or compartment containing a separate bath, enter or seek admission from such bath-room or compartment to any adjoining bath-room or compartment when occupied by any person, without the consent of such person, or otherwise

knowingly intrude upon, or interfere with the privacy of any person occupying any adjoining bath-room or compartment.

10. A man or boy above eight years old resorting to the public baths shall not enter or use any bath which shall be appointed or appropriated for the use of any woman, or girl, or child under eight years old.

11. A woman, or girl, or child under eight years old resorting to the public baths shall not enter or use any bath which shall be appointed or appropriated for the use of any man or boy above eight years old.

12. Every person resorting to the public baths shall, at all times, exercise reasonable and proper care in the use of any bath or bath-room, dressing-room, closet, box, or compartment.

13. A person resorting to the public baths shall not, at any time, carelessly or negligently break, or injure, or improperly interfere with the due and efficient action of any lock, cock, valve, pipe, work, or engine or machinery in connexion with any bath, or carelessly or negligently injure any furniture, fittings, or conveniences of any bath, bath-room, dressing-room, closet, box, or compartment.

14. A person resorting to the public baths shall not, at any time, carelessly or negligently injure or destroy any towel, or other linen, or other article supplied for his use.

15. A person resorting to the public baths shall not, at any time, while being upon the premises, by any disorderly or improper conduct disturb or interrupt any other person in the proper use of any bath, bath-room, dressing-room, closet, box, or compartment, or any officer, servant, or person appointed or employed by the Sanitary Authority in the proper execution of his duty.

16. A person resorting to the public baths shall not cause or allow any dog belonging to such person, or under his control, to enter or remain in any bath, bath-room, dressing-room, closet, box, or compart-

ment, or in any passage leading to or from any bath or bath-room.

17. A person resorting to the public baths shall not, at any time, while being upon the premises use any indecent and offensive language, or behave in an indecent and offensive manner.

18. A person resorting to the public baths shall not, at any time, while being in any swimming bath use any soap or other substance or preparation whereby the water in such swimming bath may be rendered turbid or unfit for the proper use of bathers.

19. A person resorting to the public baths shall not wilfully and improperly foul or pollute the water in any separate bath or in any swimming bath, or wilfully and improperly soil or defile any towel, bathing drawers, or bathing dress, supplied for his use, or any bath-room, dressing-room, closet, box, or compartment, or any furniture or article therein.

20. A person resorting to the public baths shall not, at any time, while suffering from any cutaneous, infectious, or contagious disease enter or use any swimming bath or any separate bath.

Penalties.

21. Every person resorting to the public baths who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of :

Provided nevertheless, that the justices before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

BYELAWS

FOR THE

MANAGEMENT, USE, AND REGULATION

OF THE

PUBLIC WASH-HOUSES.

For securing that the wash-houses shall be under the due management and control of the officers, servants, or others appointed or employed in that behalf by the Sanitary Authority:

For preventing damage, disturbance, interruption, and indecent and offensive language and behaviour, and nuisances.

---

1. A person resorting to the public wash-houses shall not use any washing-tub or trough, or any copper or boiler for washing, or any conveniences for drying any clothes or other articles, until such person shall have obtained from the authorized money-taker a ticket whereon shall be stated, in addition to such other particulars as the Sanitary Authority may from time to time direct, the class of washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or conveniences for drying which such person may be admitted to use.

2. Every person resorting to the public wash-houses who shall have been admitted to use any washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or conveniences for drying shall, before quitting the public wash-houses, produce, upon the application of any attendant of such wash-houses, the ticket of admission which may have been issued to such person by the authorized money-taker, and such person shall allow such attendant to enter in such ticket and duly sign an exact statement of the time at which such person shall have ceased to use such washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or conveniences for drying.

Such person shall, before quitting the public wash-houses, deliver to the authorized money-taker the ticket duly signed by the attendant, and shall, upon

the application of such money-taker, pay to him the sum prescribed as the authorized charge for the use during the time specified in such ticket of the washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or conveniences for drying which such person may have been admitted to use.

3. Every person resorting to the public wash-houses shall, while waiting for admission to use any washing tub or trough, or any copper or boiler, or any conveniences for drying, remain only in such portion of the premises as shall be set apart as a waiting room for intending washers.

4. A person resorting to the public wash-houses shall not knowingly use any washing tub or trough, or any copper or boiler, or any conveniences for drying of a higher class than that of the washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or conveniences for drying for which such person shall have obtained a ticket of admission.

5. A person resorting to the public wash-houses shall not, by forcible or improper means, use any washing tub or trough, or any copper or boiler, or any conveniences for drying, before any person who, having previously obtained the necessary ticket from the authorized money-taker, shall be entitled to prior admission to the use and shall not have ceased to require the use of such washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or conveniences for drying.

6. Every person resorting to the public wash-houses shall at all times exercise reasonable and proper care in the use of any washing tub or trough, or any copper or boiler, or any conveniences for drying.

7. A person resorting to the public wash-houses shall not at any time carelessly or negligently break or injure, or improperly interfere with the due and efficient action of any lock, cock, valve, pipe, work, or engine or machinery constructed, provided, or used for or in connexion with the supply of water to any washing tub or trough, or any copper or boiler, or carelessly or negligently injure any furniture, fittings, or conveniences of the public wash-houses.

8. A person resorting to the public wash-houses shall not wilfully or improperly remove or displace, or wilfully, carelessly, or negligently soil or dirty, or

carelessly or negligently injure or destroy any clothes or other articles brought to be washed by any other person resorting to the public wash-houses.

9. A person resorting to the public wash-houses shall not, at any time, while being upon the premises, by any disorderly or improper conduct disturb or interrupt any other person in the proper use of any washing tub or trough, or any copper or boiler or any conveniences for drying, or any officer, servant, or person employed by the Sanitary Authority in the proper execution of his duty.

10. A person resorting to the public wash-houses shall not, at any time, while using, or before or after using any washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or any conveniences for drying, deposit any clothes or other articles or any receptacle for clothes or other articles, or cause or allow such clothes, articles, or receptacle to be deposited or to remain in such manner or position as to obstruct any passage through, or means of entrance to, or egress from the public wash-houses, or in such manner or position as to disturb or interrupt any other person in the proper use of any washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or any conveniences for drying.

11. A person resorting to the public wash-houses shall not, at any time, while being upon the premises use any indecent and offensive language, or behave in an indecent and offensive manner.

12. A person resorting to the public wash-houses shall not cause or allow any dog belonging to or under the control of such person to enter or remain in any part of the premises.

Penalties.

13. Every person resorting to the public wash-houses who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of :

Provided nevertheless, that the justices before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

BYELAWS

FOR THE

MANAGEMENT, USE, AND REGULATION

OF AN

OPEN BATHING PLACE.

For securing that the open bathing place shall be under the due management and control of the officers, servants, or others appointed or employed in that behalf by the Sanitary Authority:

For preventing damage, disturbance, interruption, and indecent and offensive language and behaviour, and nuisances.

---

1. Every person resorting to the open bathing place shall, before being admitted to such bathing place, pay to the officer, servant, or person appointed or employed by the Sanitary Authority for the management and control of such bathing place the sum prescribed as the charge for the use by such person of such bathing place.

2. A person resorting to the open bathing place shall not enter or quit such bathing place otherwise than through the door, gate, wicket, passage, or opening appointed by the Sanitary Authority as the authorized means of entrance to or egress from such bathing place.

3. A person resorting to the open bathing place shall not, wilfully or improperly, remove or displace, or carelessly or negligently injure or destroy any wearing apparel or other articles belonging to, or in the possession of, or in use by any other person using such bathing place.

4. A person resorting to the open bathing place shall not carelessly or negligently injure or destroy *any* building, erection, fence, wall, stile, or gate, or

any furniture, fittings, or conveniences constructed, provided, or used in, upon, or in connexion with such open bathing place.

5. A person resorting to the open bathing place shall not, by any disorderly or improper conduct, disturb or interrupt any other person in the proper use of such bathing place, or any officer, servant, or person appointed or employed by the Sanitary Authority in the proper execution of his duty.

6. A person resorting to the open bathing place shall not, at any time, while using such bathing place use any indecent and offensive language or behave in an indecent and offensive manner.

7. A person resorting to the open bathing place shall not cause or allow any dog belonging to such person or under his control to enter or remain in or upon any part of such bathing place.

8. A person resorting to the open bathing place shall not wilfully or improperly soil or defile any building, erection, fence, wall, stile, or gate, or any furniture, fittings, or conveniences constructed, provided, or used in, upon, or in connexion with such bathing place, or any path, passage, or means of access to the water from such bathing place.

Penalties.

9. Every person resorting to the open bathing place, who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of :

Provided nevertheless, that the justices before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

BYELAWS

FOR

DETERMINING THE DUTIES

OF THE

OFFICERS AND SERVANTS

OF THE

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES AND OPEN BATHING PLACE.

Public Baths and Wash-houses.

Duties of the Superintendent.

The following shall be the duties of the superintendent of the public baths and wash-houses:—

1. He shall cause the public baths to be opened on every week day at the hour of in the forenoon and to be closed at the hour of in the afternoon.

2. He shall cause the public baths to be opened on every Sunday at the hour of in the forenoon and to be closed at the hour of in the forenoon.

3. He shall cause the public wash-houses to be opened on every week day at the hour of in the forenoon and to be closed at the hour of in the afternoon.

4. He shall, on every day before the hour appointed respectively for the opening of the public baths and wash-houses, visit and inspect every part of the premises and ascertain and take care that all baths, bath-rooms, dressing-rooms, closets, boxes, or compartments, washing tubs or troughs, coppers or

boilers, furniture, fittings, and conveniences of the public baths and wash-houses are clean and in good order and ready for the use of persons resorting to such baths and wash-houses.

5. He shall, on every day after the hour appointed respectively for the closing of the public baths and wash-houses, visit and inspect every part of the premises and ascertain and take care that all fires are properly banked up or extinguished as the case may require, and that all lights are properly extinguished, that every separate bath, washing tub or trough, copper or boiler is properly emptied and cleansed, that the water for the supply of every such bath, washing tub or trough, copper or boiler has been properly turned off; and generally that due precautions have been taken to prevent waste or misuse of water.

6. He shall not, except in case of necessity, purchase or procure any articles for use in the public baths and wash-houses, or order any alterations or repairs of any part of the premises, or of the furniture, fittings, conveniences, or articles belonging thereto, or pay any moneys on account of the public baths and wash-houses without the directions of the Sanitary Authority, or apply any articles belonging to the public baths and wash-houses to purposes other than those authorised or appointed by the Sanitary Authority.

7. He shall accurately keep, in the form herein-after prescribed, a daily account of the number and classes of the baths supplied, of the number of persons of each sex and of children not above eight years old resorting to the public baths, and also of the sums received in respect of the use of such baths by such persons and children.

He shall, on the last day of every week, prepare and enter in the book containing such daily account a summary, in the form herein-after prescribed, of the several particulars shown in such account in respect of each day of such week

FORMS OF ACCOUNT.

Public Baths for the District of

The Superintendent's Daily Account.

____day the day of 18 .

Class or description of baths.	No. of baths supplied.	No. of bathers.			Receipts.
		Males.	Females.	Children not above 8 years old.	
					£ s. d.
BATHS FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.					
For male persons above 8 years old:					
Cold baths -					
Cold shower baths - -					
Warm baths -					
Warm shower baths - -					
Vapour baths -					
For female persons above 8 years old:					
Cold baths -					
Cold shower baths - -					
Warm baths -					
Warm shower baths - -					
Vapour baths -					
For children not above 8 years old bathing together:					
Cold baths -					
Cold shower baths - -					
Warm baths -					
Warm shower baths - -					
Vapour baths -					
BATHS OF ANY HIGHER CLASS. *					
Total - -					

* *Here insert* the description of the several baths comprised in this class.

Weekly Summary.

For the week ending *the* *day of* 18 .

Class or description of baths.	No. of baths supplied.	No. of bathers.			Receipts.
		Males.	Females.	Children not above 8 years old.	£ s. d.
BATHS FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.					
For male persons above 8 years old:					
Cold baths -					
Cold shower baths - -					
Warm baths -					
Warm shower baths - -					
Vapour baths -					
For female persons above 8 years old:					
Cold baths -					
Cold shower baths - -					
Warm baths -					
Warm shower baths - -					
Vapour baths -					
For children not above 8 years old, bathing together:					
Cold baths -					
Cold shower baths -					
Warm baths -					
Warm shower baths - -					
Vapour baths -					
BATHS OF ANY HIGHER CLASS. *					
Total - -					

* Here insert the description of the several baths comprised in this class.

8. He shall accurately keep, in the form herein-after prescribed, a daily account of the number of persons resorting to the public wash-houses, of the time and manner of use by such persons of the conveniences for washing and drying clothes and other articles, and also of the sums received from such persons in respect of the use of such conveniences.

He shall, on the last day of every week, prepare and enter in the book containing such daily account a summary, in the form herein-after prescribed, of the several particulars shown in such account in respect of each day of such week.

FORMS OF ACCOUNT.

Public Wash-houses for the District of

The Superintendent's Daily Account.

___ day the day of 18 .

Class and description of conveniences, and particulars of time and manner of use.	Number of persons by whom used.	Receipts.
WASH-HOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.		£ s. d.
One washing tub or trough used with a copper or boiler; or		
One pair of washing tubs or troughs -		
(*a.*) With the use of the conveniences for drying:		
For one hour only in the day - - - - -		
For two hours together in the day - - - -		
For two hours, not together, or for more than two hours in the day - - -		
(*b.*) Without the use of the conveniences for drying:		
For one hour only in the day - - - - -		
For two hours together in the day - - - -		
For two hours, not together, or for more than two hours in the day - - -		
Conveniences for drying clothes or other articles used alone - - - -		
WASH-HOUSES OF ANY HIGHER CLASS. *		
Total - -		

* *Here insert* the class and description of conveniences, and the particulars *of the time* and manner of use.

Weekly Summary.

For the week ending the day of

18 .

Class and description of conveniences, and particulars of time and manner of use.	Number of persons by whom used.	Receipts.
WASH-HOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.		£ s. d.
One washing tub or trough used with a copper or boiler; or		
One pair of washing tubs or troughs -		
(*a.*) With the use of the conveniences for drying :		
For one hour only in the day - - - - -		
For two hours together in the day - - - - -		
For two hours, not together, or for more than two hours in the day - - -		
(*b.*) Without the use of the conveniences for drying :		
For one hour only in the day - - - - -		
For two hours together in the day - - - -		
For two hours, not together, or for more than two hours in the day - - -		
Conveniences for drying clothes or other articles used alone - - - -		
WASH-HOUSES OF ANY HIGHER CLASS. *		
Total - -		

* Here insert the class and description of conveniences, and the particulars of the time and manner of use.

9. He shall accurately keep, in the form herein-after prescribed, a day book, in which he shall enter, from

day to day, under the proper dates, the amount of the invoices of all articles supplied for use in or in connexion with the public baths and wash-houses, and bills for all repairs or other work executed upon or in connexion with the premises.

He shall enter and number the invoices and bills in the order in which they are received, and shall file and preserve such invoices and bills in the same order.

FORM OF ACCOUNT.

Public Baths and Wash-houses for the District of

The Superintendent's Day Book.

For the week ending ____ day the day of 18 .

Date.	Number of invoice or bill.	Name of trades-man.	Trade.	Amount.
				£ s. d.

10. He shall accurately keep, in the form herein-after prescribed, an account of stock and stores, in which he shall enter, from week to week, under the proper dates, the description, quantities, and other particulars of all articles received by him for use or consumption in or in connexion with the public baths and wash-houses, and also the particulars of the use or consumption of such articles.

He shall balance such account quarterly, and shall at the end of every quarter prepare and enter in the book containing such account a summary, in the form herein-after prescribed, of the several particulars shown in such account in respect of each week of such quarter.

FORMS OF ACCOUNT.

Public Baths and Wash-houses for the District of

The Superintendent's Account of Stock and Stores,
For the week ending ——day the day of 18 .

Articles.	Stock brought forward.	New Stock.	No. of invoice, or name of tradesman supplying.	Totals of stock brought forward, and new stock.	Used or consumed.		Remaining in store.	Totals used or consumed and remaining in store.	Observations.
					In the public baths.	In the public wash-houses.			

Quarterly Summary.

For the Quarter ending 18 .

Week.	*												Week.
Received. 1st -													1st.
2nd -													2nd.
3rd -													3rd.
4th -													4th.
5th -													5th.
6th -													6th.
7th -													7th.
8th -													8th.
9th -													9th.
10th -													10th.
11th -													11th.
12th -													12th.
13th -													13th.
Totals -													Totals.
Used or consumed in the public baths. 1st -													1st.
2nd -													2nd.
3rd -													3rd.
4th -													4th.
5th -													5th.
6th -													6th.
7th -													7th.
8th -													8th.
9th -													9th.
10th -													10th.
11th -													11th.
12th -													12th.
13th -													13th.
Totals -													Totals.
Used or consumed in the public wash-houses. 1st -													1st.
2nd -													2nd.
3rd -													3rd.
4th -													4th.
5th -													5th.
6th -													6th.
7th -													7th.
8th -													8th.
9th -													9th.
10th -													10th.
11th -													11th.
12th -													12th.
13th -													13th.
Totals -													Totals.

* The names of the several articles are to be placed in the appropriate Spaces at the head of the several columns.

11. He shall accurately keep, in the form hereinafter prescribed, an account of receipts and payments, in which he shall enter, from day to day, under the proper dates, the amount and other particulars of all moneys received or paid by him on account of the public baths and wash-houses.

He shall balance this account once in every week.

FORM OF ACCOUNT.

Public Baths and Wash-houses for the District of

The Superintendent's Account of Receipts and Payments.

For the week ending ——day the day of 18 .

Receipts.			Payments.		
Date.	Names and particulars.	Amount.	Date.	Names and particulars.	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.

Balanced this day of 18

(Signed)_____

Superintendent.

12. He shall, at the end of every day during which the public baths or wash-houses may have been open, receive from the several money-takers the sums paid to them by persons resorting to such baths or wash-houses.

He shall also receive from the several attendants the tickets delivered to them by the persons resorting to the public baths, and from the several money-takers the tickets delivered to them by persons resorting to the public wash-houses.

He shall examine and compare such tickets with the entries in the daily accounts of the several money-takers, and also with the counterfoils in the books from which such tickets may have been detached and issued by the several money-takers, and shall ascertain that the total amount of the sums received by him from each money-taker corresponds with the total amount of the sums entered in his daily account and specified in the several tickets issued during the day by such money-taker.

He shall certify the fact of such examination and comparison having been duly made by inserting his initials in the appropriate column of the daily account of each money-taker, and also by inserting his initials and a memorandum of the date on the counterfoil of the last of the tickets which may have been detached and issued during the day by each money-taker.

13. He shall, once at least in every week, pay over all moneys received by him on account of the public baths and wash-houses to the treasurer of the Sanitary Authority.

14. He shall submit to the Sanitary Authority, at every ordinary meeting, an estimate of such articles as may be required for use in the public baths and wash-houses, and shall receive and execute the directions of the Sanitary Authority thereon.

15. He shall, as soon as conveniently may be after receiving any articles purchased or procured for use in the public baths and wash-houses, and before placing such articles in store, or before issuing such articles for use in the public baths and wash-houses, examine and compare such articles with the bills of parcels or invoices severally relating thereto, and

after having proved the accuracy of such bills or invoices, shall authenticate the same with his signature, and submit them to the Sanitary Authority at their next ordinary meeting.

16. He shall receive and take charge of all articles purchased or procured for use in the public baths and wash-houses or confided to his care by the Sanitary Authority, and shall, from time to time, as occasion may require, issue such articles to the several officers, servants, or persons appointed or employed by the Sanitary Authority.

17. He shall, as often as he may ascertain the existence of any defect in any part of the public baths and wash-houses or in any furniture, fittings, conveniences, or articles provided for use in or in connexion with such baths and wash-houses, report such defect, in writing, to the Sanitary Authority at their next ordinary meeting.

18. He shall take care that the byelaws for the management, use, and regulation of the public baths and wash-houses, and of the persons resorting thereto respectively, and for determining the duties of the officers, servants, and others appointed by the Sanitary Authority, are duly observed.

19. He shall, from time to time, as often as he may ascertain that any breach of any of such byelaws has been committed, report the facts of the case in writing to the Sanitary Authority.

20. He shall keep a book in which he shall punctually and accurately enter all his written reports to the Sanitary Authority.

21. He shall submit to the Sanitary Authority at every ordinary meeting all books and accounts which he may be directed or required to keep, together with all bills, receipts, vouchers or documents relating to such books and accounts, or otherwise to the management of the public baths and wash-houses.

22. He shall, upon the application of any member of the Sanitary Authority, allow such member to inspect any book or account which he may be directed or required to keep, or any bill, receipt, voucher or

document relating to any such book or account or otherwise to the management of the public baths and wash-houses.

23. For every offence against any of the foregoing byelaws for determining his duties, the superintendent of the public baths and wash-houses shall be liable to a penalty of :

Provided nevertheless, that the justices before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

Duties of the Matron.

The following shall be the duties of the matron of the public baths and wash-houses :—

1. She shall, from time to time during every day on which the public baths or wash-houses may be open, visit and inspect every part of the public wash-houses and every part of the public baths appointed or appropriated for the use of women, and girls, and children under eight years old, and ascertain and take care that the several washing tubs or troughs, coppers or boilers, and conveniences for drying are properly and with all reasonable expedition prepared and made ready, from time to time as often as occasion may require, for the use of persons resorting to the public wash-houses, and that the several baths, bath-rooms, dressing-rooms, closets, boxes, or compartments appointed or appropriated for the use of women and girls and children under eight years old, are properly and with all reasonable expedition prepared and made ready, from time to time as often as occasion may require, for the use of such women, girls, and children, and that the supply of clean towels is at all times sufficient for the requirements of such women, girls, and children.

2. She shall, from time to time during every day on which the public baths may be open, cause all towels *and other* linen and articles, which may have been

used by persons resorting to the public baths, to be collected from the several receptacles appointed for such towels, linen, or articles, or from the several attendants of such baths, and shall at the same time cause each of such attendants to be supplied with a sufficient number of clean towels, linen, or other articles.

3. She shall, on every day after the hour appointed for the closing of the public baths, cause every bath appointed or appropriated for the use of women, and girls, and children under eight years old, to be properly emptied and cleansed; and every bath-room, dressing-room, closet, box, or compartment, and every passage, stair, and floor in such part of the public baths as may be appointed or appropriated for the use of women, and girls, and children under eight years old, to be properly cleansed, and all furniture, fittings, and conveniences of such part of the public baths to be properly cleansed and arranged.

4. She shall, on every day after the hour appointed for the closing of the public wash-houses, cause every washing tub or trough, and copper or boiler to be properly emptied and cleansed; and every passage, floor, or stair of such wash-houses to be properly cleansed, and all furniture, fittings, and conveniences of such wash-houses to be properly cleansed and arranged.

5. She shall duly superintend and give the necessary directions concerning the washing and drying of the towels, linen, and other articles provided for the use of persons resorting to the public baths.

6. She shall, from time to time, receive and take charge of all articles purchased or procured for use in the public baths and wash-houses, and delivered to her care by the superintendent.

7. She shall, from time to time, furnish the superintendent with an estimate in writing of such articles as may be required for use in the public baths and wash-houses.

8. She shall, from time to time, as often as she may ascertain the existence of any defect in any bath, bath-room, dressing-room, closet, box, or compart-

ment appointed or appropriated for the use of women and girls, and children under eight years old, or in any furniture, fittings, or conveniences, provided in or in connexion with such bath, bath-room, dressing-room, closet, box, or compartment, or in any washing tub or trough, copper, or boiler, or conveniences for drying, or in any furniture, fittings, or conveniences provided in connexion with such washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or conveniences for drying, forthwith report such defect to the superintendent.

9. She shall, from time to time, as often as she may ascertain that any breach of the byelaws for the management, use, and regulation of the public baths and wash-houses and of the persons resorting thereto respectively, and for determining the duties of the officers, servants, and others appointed or employed by the Sanitary Authority, has been committed, report the facts of the case to the superintendent.

10. For every offence against any of the foregoing byelaws for determining her duties, the matron of the public baths and wash-houses shall be liable to a penalty of :

Provided nevertheless, that the justices before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence, may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

Duties of the Money-taker of the Public Baths.

The following shall be the duties of the money-taker of the public baths:—

1. He shall attend punctually at the public baths on every week-day at the the hour of in the forenoon, and on every Sunday at the hour of in the forenoon.

2. He shall, on receiving from any person resorting to the public baths the sum prescribed as the authorized charge for admission to use any bath, detach from a book to be provided by the Sanitary Authority, and deliver to such person, a ticket whereon shall be stated, in addition to such other particulars as the

Sanitary Authority may from time to time direct, the class or description of bath to which such person may be entitled to be admitted.

3. He shall accurately keep, in the form herein-after prescribed, a daily account of the number of tickets of admission issued in respect of each of the several classes of baths, and of the sums received by him in respect of the sale of such tickets, and also in respect of the sale of soap to persons resorting to the public baths.

FORM OF ACCOUNT.

Public Baths for the District of .

The Money-taker's Daily Account.

——day the day of 18 .

Class or description of baths.	Number of tickets sold.	Receipts.	Initials of Superintendent.
BATHS FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.		£ s. d.	
For male persons above 8 years old :—			
Cold baths - -			
Cold shower baths -			
Warm baths - -			
Warm shower baths -			
Vapour baths -			
For female persons above 8 years old :—			
Cold baths - -			
Cold shower baths -			
Warm baths - -			
Warm shower baths -			
Vapour baths - -			
For children not above 8 years old bathing together:—			
Cold baths - -			
Cold shower baths -			
Warm baths - -			
Warm shower baths -			
Vapour baths - -			
BATHS OF ANY HIGHER CLASS. *			

* Here insert the description of the several baths comprised in this class.

Soap Sales Account.

Number of tablets or quantity of soap sold.	Price per tablet or per .	Receipts.
	s. d.	£ *s. d.*

4. He shall preserve the counterfoils of the several tickets of admission which he may issue during each day to persons resorting to the public baths, and shall, on each day, as soon as conveniently may be after the hour appointed for the closing of the public baths, deliver to the superintendent the book or books containing such counterfoils and the book containing the daily account of tickets issued and sums received, and shall, at the same time, pay over to the superintendent all moneys which may have been received during such day in respect of the sale of such tickets, and in respect of the sale of soap to persons resorting to the public baths.

5. For every offence against any of the foregoing byelaws for determining his duties, the money-taker of the public baths shall be liable to a penalty of

:

Provided nevertheless, that the justices beforewhom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any

sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

Duties of the Money-taker of the Public Wash-houses.

The following shall be the duties of the money-taker of the public wash-houses :—

1. He shall punctually attend at the public wash-houses on every week-day at the hour of in the forenoon.

2. He shall, on the application of any person resorting to the public wash-houses for admission to use any washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or conveniences for drying, ascertain and enter the name of such person in a ticket, whereon shall be stated, in addition to such other particulars as the Sanitary Authority may from time to time direct, the class or description of washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or conveniences for drying which such person may be admitted to use.

He shall also accurately enter in such ticket the exact time at which the same may be issued, or at which such person may be admitted to use such washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or conveniences for drying.

He shall likewise enter in the counterfoil of such ticket the name of such person, and the exact time at which such ticket may be issued or at which such person may be admitted to use such washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or conveniences for drying, and shall thereupon detach such ticket from the book provided by the Sanitary Authority and deliver the same to such person.

3. He shall, before the departure from the public wash-houses of any person to whom any ticket of

admission may have been issued, and who may have been admitted to use any washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or conveniences for drying, require such person to produce such ticket, and shall thereupon compute and ascertain by reference to the entries in such ticket the time occupied by such person in the use of such washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or conveniences for drying.

He shall then demand and receive from such person the sum prescribed as the authorised charge for the use of such washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or conveniences for drying.

He shall retain such ticket and shall enter therein the sum received from such person.

He shall make a corresponding entry in the counterfoil and shall also enter therein the time occupied by such person in the use of such washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or conveniences for drying.

4. He shall preserve, together with the counterfoils, the several tickets of admission which he may issue during each day to persons resorting to the public wash-houses, and shall, on each day, as soon as conveniently may be after the hour appointed for the closing of the public wash-houses, deliver to the superintendent the book or books containing such counterfoils, together with such tickets, and the book containing the daily account of tickets issued and sums received, and shall, at the same time, pay over to the superintendent all moneys which may have been received during such day in respect of the sale of such tickets.

5. He shall accurately keep, in the form hereinafter prescribed, a daily account of the number of tickets of admission issued in respect of each of the several classes of washing tubs or troughs, coppers or boilers, or conveniences for drying, and of the sums received by him in respect of the sale of such tickets.

FORM OF ACCOUNT.

Public Wash-houses for the District of

The Money-taker's Daily Account.

—day the day of 18 .

Class and description of conveniences, and particulars of time and manner of use.	Number of tickets sold.	Receipts.	Initials of Superintendent.
WASH-HOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.		£ s. d.	
One washing tub or trough used with a copper or boiler; or One pair of washing tubs or troughs—			
(*a.*) With the use of the conveniences for drying:			
For one hour only in the day - -			
For two hours together in the day			
For two hours, not together, or for more than two hours in the day			
(*b.*) Without the use of the conveniences for drying:			
For one hour only in the day - -			
For two hours together in the day			
For two hours, not together, or for more than two hours in the day			
Conveniences for drying clothes or other articles used alone.			
WASH-HOUSES OF ANY HIGHER CLASS. *			
Total			

* Here insert the class and description of conveniences, and the particulars of the time and manner of use.

6. For every offence against any of the foregoing byelaws for determining his duties, the money-taker of the public wash-houses shall be liable to a penalty of :

Provided nevertheless, that the justices before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

Duties of a Male Attendant of the Public Baths.

The following shall be the duties of a male attendant of the public baths:

1. He shall punctually attend at the public baths on every week-day at the hour of in the forenoon and on every Sunday at the hour of in the forenoon.

2. He shall, on every day before the hour appointed for the opening of the public baths, properly prepare and make ready for the use of persons resorting thereto the several baths of which he may be employed as attendant, and the several bath-rooms, dressing-rooms, closets, boxes or compartments attached to such baths, together with all furniture, fittings, and conveniences provided in or in connexion with any such bath, bath-room, dressing-room, closet, box or compartment; and shall obtain from the matron a sufficient number of clean towels, linen, and other articles for the requirements of the persons admitted to use the several baths of which he may be employed as attendant.

3. He shall, on every day after the hour appointed for the closing of the public baths, properly empty and cleanse the several baths of which he may be employed as attendant, and properly cleanse the several bath-rooms, dressing-rooms, closets, boxes, or compartments attached to such baths, and properly cleanse and arrange all furniture, fittings, and conveniences provided in or in connexion with any such

bath, bath-room, dressing-room, closet, box, or compartment.

He shall, at the same time, properly cleanse every passage or stair leading to or from, or otherwise adjacent to or in connexion with the several baths of which he may be employed as attendant.

4. He shall, on the application of any person resorting to the public baths for admission to use any bath of which he may be employed as attendant, require such person to produce and deliver to him the ticket which such person may have obtained from the authorized money-taker, and shall not allow any person, who shall not produce to him the requisite ticket, to use any such bath.

He shall carefully preserve the several tickets which may, from time to time during each day, be so delivered to him, and shall, on each day as soon as conveniently may be after the hour appointed for the closing of the public baths, deliver such tickets to the superintendent.

5. He shall, forthwith upon the departure from any bath-room or compartment containing a separate bath of any person who may have been admitted to use such bath, properly empty and cleanse such bath, and remove from such bath-room or compartment the towel or towels, linen, or other articles, which may have been used by such person, and may require to be removed, and properly and with all reasonable expedition prepare and make ready such bath and bath-room or compartment for the use of any other person applying for admission thereto.

6. He shall deposit the several towels, and all linen and other articles which, from time to time during the day, may have been used by persons admitted to the baths of which he is employed as attendant, in the receptacle appointed for such towels, linen, and articles, so that the same may be readily collected and returned to the matron.

7. He shall admit persons to use the several baths of which he may be employed as attendant consecutively in the order indicated by the numbers on the several tickets of admission delivered to him by such

6. For every offence against any of the foregoing byelaws for determining his duties, the money-taker of the public wash-houses shall be liable to a penalty of :

Provided nevertheless, that the justices before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

Duties of a Male Attendant of the Public Baths.

The following shall be the duties of a male attendant of the public baths:

1. He shall punctually attend at the public baths on every week-day at the hour of in the forenoon and on every Sunday at the hour of in the forenoon.

2. He shall, on every day before the hour appointed for the opening of the public baths, properly prepare and make ready for the use of persons resorting thereto the several baths of which he may be employed as attendant, and the several bath-rooms, dressing-rooms, closets, boxes or compartments attached to such baths, together with all furniture, fittings, and conveniences provided in or in connexion with any such bath, bath-room, dressing-room, closet, box or compartment; and shall obtain from the matron a sufficient number of clean towels, linen, and other articles for the requirements of the persons admitted to use the several baths of which he may be employed as attendant.

3. He shall, on every day after the hour appointed for the closing of the public baths, properly empty and cleanse the several baths of which he may be employed as attendant, and properly cleanse the several bath-rooms, dressing-rooms, closets, boxes, or compartments attached to such baths, and properly cleanse and arrange all furniture, fittings, and conveniences provided in or in connexion with any such

bath, bath-room, dressing-room, closet, box, or compartment.

He shall, at the same time, properly cleanse every passage or stair leading to or from, or otherwise adjacent to or in connexion with the several baths of which he may be employed as attendant.

4. He shall, on the application of any person resorting to the public baths for admission to use any bath of which he may be employed as attendant, require such person to produce and deliver to him the ticket which such person may have obtained from the authorized money-taker, and shall not allow any person, who shall not produce to him the requisite ticket, to use any such bath.

He shall carefully preserve the several tickets which may, from time to time during each day, be so delivered to him, and shall, on each day as soon as conveniently may be after the hour appointed for the closing of the public baths, deliver such tickets to the superintendent.

5. He shall, forthwith upon the departure from any bath-room or compartment containing a separate bath of any person who may have been admitted to use such bath, properly empty and cleanse such bath, and remove from such bath-room or compartment the towel or towels, linen, or other articles, which may have been used by such person, and may require to be removed, and properly and with all reasonable expedition prepare and make ready such bath and bath-room or compartment for the use of any other person applying for admission thereto.

6. He shall deposit the several towels, and all linen and other articles which, from time to time during the day, may have been used by persons admitted to the baths of which he is employed as attendant, in the receptacle appointed for such towels, linen, and articles, so that the same may be readily collected and returned to the matron.

7. He shall admit persons to use the several baths of which he may be employed as attendant consecutively in the order indicated by the numbers on the several tickets of admission delivered to him by such

persons, and not otherwise, unless with the consent of the several parties.

8. He shall not admit any person to use any bath of which he may be employed as attendant, and which may be of a higher class or description than that of the bath for which such person shall have obtained a ticket of admission.

9. He shall, from time to time, as often as he may ascertain the existence of any defect in any bath of which he may be employed as attendant, or in any bath-room, dressing-room, closet, box, or compartment attached to such bath or in any furniture, fittings, or conveniences, provided in or in connexion with such bath, bath-room, dressing-room, closet, box, or compartment, forthwith report such defect to the superintendent.

10. He shall, from time to time, as often as he may ascertain that any breach of any of the byelaws for the management, use, and regulation of the public baths, and of the persons resorting thereto, has been committed, forthwith report the facts of the case to the superintendent.

11. For every offence against any of the foregoing byelaws for determining his duties, every male attendant of the public baths shall be liable to a penalty of :

Provided nevertheless, that the justices before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

Duties of a Female Attendant of the Public Baths.

The following shall be the duties of a female attendant of the public baths:—

1. She shall punctually attend at the public baths on every week-day at the hour of in the forenoon, and on every Sunday at the hour of in the forenoon.

2. She shall, on every day before the hour appointed for the opening of the public baths, properly prepare, and make ready for the use of any women, girls, and children under eight years old resorting thereto, the several baths of which she may be employed as attendant, and the several bath-rooms, dressing-rooms, closets, boxes, or compartments attached to such baths, together with all furniture, fittings, and conveniences provided in or in connexion with any such bath, bath-room, dressing-room, closet, box, or compartment, and shall obtain from the matron a sufficient number of clean towels for the requirements of the women, girls, and children under eight years old admitted to use the several baths of which she may be employed as attendant.

3. She shall, on every day after the hour appointed for the closing of the public baths, properly empty and cleanse the several baths of which she may be employed as attendant, and properly cleanse the several bath-rooms, dressing-rooms, closets, boxes or compartments attached to such baths, and properly cleanse and arrange all furniture, fittings, and conveniences provided in or in connexion with any such bath, bath-room, dressing-room, closet, box or compartment.

She shall, at the same time, properly cleanse every passage or stair leading to or from, or otherwise adjacent to or in connexion with the several baths of which she may be employed as attendant.

4. She shall, on the application of any woman, girl, or child under eight years old for admission to use any bath of which she may be employed as attendant, require such woman, girl, or child to produce and deliver to her the ticket which such woman, girl, or child may have obtained from the authorized money-taker, and shall not allow any woman, girl, or child, who shall not produce to her the requisite ticket, to use any such bath.

She shall carefully preserve the several tickets which may from time to time during each day be so delivered to her, and shall on each day, as soon as conveniently may be after the hour appointed for the closing of the public baths, deliver such tickets to the superintendent.

5. She shall, forthwith upon the departure from any bath-room or compartment containing a separate bath of any woman, girl, or child under eight years old who may have been admitted to use such bath, properly empty and cleanse such bath, and remove from such bath-room or compartment the towel or towels, linen, and other articles which may have been used by such woman, girl, or child, and may require to be removed, and properly and with all reasonable expedition prepare and make ready such bath and bath-room or compartment for the use of any other woman, girl, or child under eight years old applying for admission thereto.

6. She shall deposit the several towels, and all linen and other articles which, from time to time during the day, may have been used by women, girls, or children under eight years old admitted to the baths of which she may be employed as attendant, in the receptacle appointed for such towels, linen, and articles, so that the same may be readily collected and returned to the matron.

7. She shall admit women, girls, and children under eight years old to use the several baths of which she may be employed as attendant consecutively in the order indicated by the numbers on the several tickets of admission delivered to her by such women, girls and children, and not otherwise, unless with the consent of the several parties.

8. She shall not admit any woman, girl, or child under eight years old to use any bath of which she may be employed as attendant and which may be of a higher class or description than that of the bath for which such woman, girl, or child shall have obtained a ticket of admission.

9. She shall, from time to time, as often as she may ascertain the existence of any defect in any bath of which she may be employed as attendant, or in any bath-room, dressing-room, closet, box or compartment attached to such bath, or in any furniture, fittings, or conveniences provided in or in connexion with such bath, bath-room, dressing-room, closet, box, or compartment, forthwith report such defect to the matron.

10. She shall, from time to time, as often as she may ascertain that any breach of any of the byelaws for the management, use, and regulation of the public baths, and of the persons resorting thereto, has been committed, forthwith report the facts of the case to the superintendent.

11. For every offence against any of the foregoing byelaws for determining her duties, every female attendant of the public baths shall be liable to a penalty of :

Provided nevertheless, that the justices before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

Duties of an Attendant of the Public Wash-houses.

The following shall be the duties of an attendant of the public wash-houses:—

1. She shall punctually attend at the public wash-houses on every week-day at the hour in the forenoon.

2. She shall, on every day before the hour appointed for the opening of the public wash-houses, properly prepare and make ready for the use of persons resorting thereto the several washing tubs or troughs, coppers or boilers, and conveniences for drying of which she may be employed as attendant.

3. She shall, on every day after the hour appointed for the closing of the public wash-houses, properly empty and cleanse the several washing tubs or troughs, coppers or boilers, and conveniences for drying of which she may be employed as attendant, and properly cleanse and arrange all furniture, fittings, and conveniences provided in connexion with such washing tubs or troughs, coppers or boilers, and conveniences for drying.

She shall at the same time properly cleanse every part of the floor under or immediately surrounding, and every passage or stair leading to or from such

washing tubs or troughs, coppers or boilers, and conveniences for drying.

4. She shall, before the departure from the public wash-houses of any person to whom any ticket of admission may have been issued and who may have been admitted to use any washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or conveniences for drying, require such person to produce such ticket, and shall thereupon enter in such ticket, and duly sign, an exact statement of the time at which such person shall have ceased to use such washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or conveniences for drying; and shall then return such ticket to such person for subsequent production to the authorized money-taker.

5. She shall, forthwith after any person who may have been admitted to use any washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or conveniences for drying of which she may be employed as attendant shall have ceased to use such washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or conveniences for drying, properly empty and cleanse such washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, and properly and with all reasonable expedition prepare and make ready such washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or conveniences for drying for the use of any other person applying for admission thereto.

6. She shall not admit any person to use any washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or conveniences for drying of which she maybe employed as attendant and which may be of a higher class or description than that of the washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or conveniences for drying for which such person shall have obtained a ticket of admission.

7. She shall, from time to time, as often as she may ascertain the existence of any defect in any washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or conveniences for drying of which she may be employed as attendant, or in any furniture, fittings, or conveniences provided in connexion with such washing tub or trough, copper or boiler, or conveniences for drying, forthwith report such defect to the matron.

8. She shall, from time to time, as often as she may ascertain that any breach of any of the byelaws for the management, use, and regulation of the public wash-houses, and of the persons resorting thereto has been committed, forthwith report the facts of the case to the matron.

9. For every offence against any of the foregoing byelaws for determining her duties, every attendant of the public wash-houses shall be liable to a penalty of :

Provided nevertheless, that the justices before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

Duties of the Engineer of the Public Baths and Wash-houses.

The following shall be the duties of the engineer of the public baths and wash-houses:—

1. He shall, on every day before the hour appointed respectively for the opening of the public baths and wash-houses, ascertain that every part of the machinery in connexion with the several baths, washing tubs or troughs, coppers or boilers, and conveniences for drying, is in proper order and ready for use, and that the supply of fuel and other requisites for the efficient working of such machinery is adequate and appropriate for the purpose.

2. He shall accurately keep, in the form hereinafter prescribed, an account of fuel and stores, in which he shall enter, from week to week under the proper dates, the description, quantities, and other particulars of all fuel, stores, and other articles received by him for use or consumption in the working and maintenance of the machinery in connexion with the several baths, washing tubs or troughs, coppers or boilers and conveniences for drying, and also the particulars of the use or consumption of such fuel, stores, and other articles.

He shall, on the last day of every week, prepare and enter in the appropriate column of such account an estimate of the quantities of such fuel, stores, and other articles which may be required during the following week for use or consumption in the working and maintenance of the machinery under his charge.

He shall also, on the last day in every week, submit such account, when duly made up, to the superintendent for examination.

FORM OF ACCOUNT.

Public Baths and Wash-houses for the District of .

The Engineer's Account of Fuel and Stores.

For the week ending the day of 18 .

Articles.	Stock brought forward.	New stock.	Totals of stock brought forward, and new stock.	Used or consumed.		Remaining in store.	Totals used or consumed and remaining in store.	Required for next week.	Observations.
				In the public baths.	In the public wash-houses.				

3. He shall, during every day on which the public baths or wash-houses may be open, carefully and diligently control and regulate the working of the machinery in connexion with the several baths, washing tubs or troughs, coppers or boilers, and conve-

niences for drying, so that such baths, washing tubs or troughs, and coppers or boilers, may, from time to time, as often as occasion may require, be duly and promptly furnished with the necessary supplies of water, and that the several conveniences for drying may be maintained in efficient action.

4. He shall, from time to time, as often as occasion may require, by careful and regular cleaning or by the careful and regular use of other appropriate means, maintain in good order and in proper repair and efficiency every part of the machinery in connexion with the several baths, washing tubs or troughs, coppers or boilers, and conveniences for drying.

5. He shall, as often as he may ascertain the existence of any defect in any part of the machinery in connexion with the several baths, washing tubs or troughs, coppers or boilers, and conveniences for drying, forthwith report such defect to the superintendent.

6. He shall, on every day after the hour appointed respectively for the closing of the public baths and wash-houses, and after the machinery in connexion with the several baths, washing tubs or troughs, coppers or boilers, and conveniences for drying shall have ceased working, cause every part of such machinery to be properly disposed, adjusted, or arranged, and all fires to be properly banked up or extinguished, as the case may require, and all lights to be properly extinguished, and the water supply to be properly turned off; and, generally, shall take such steps as may be necessary to provide adequately for the security of such machinery, and to prevent accident or damage.

7. He shall at all times carefully control and regulate the working of the machinery in connexion with the several baths, washing tubs or troughs, coppers or boilers, and conveniences for drying, and the use and application of all fuel and other requisites for the working of such machinery, so as to prevent waste, misuse, or undue consumption of such fuel or other requisites, or waste, misuse, or undue consumption of water or steam.

8. He shall, from time to time, as often as he may ascertain that any breach of the byelaws for determining the duties of the several stokers or firemen appointed or employed by the Sanitary Authority has been committed, report the facts of the case to the superintendent.

9. For every offence against any of the foregoing byelaws for determining his duties, the engineer of the public baths and wash-houses shall be liable to a penalty of :

Provided nevertheless, that the justices before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

Duties of a Stoker or Fireman of the Public Baths and Wash-houses.

The following shall be the duties of a stoker or fireman of the public baths and wash-houses :—

1. He shall punctually attend at the public baths and wash-houses on every week-day at the hour of in the forenoon ; and at the public baths on every Sunday at the hour of in the forenoon.

2. He shall, on every day before the hour appointed respectively for the opening of the public baths and wash-houses, carefully and diligently prepare and kindle the fires, and otherwise assist, under the direction of the engineer, in preparing and making ready for use the machinery in connexion with the several baths, washing tubs or troughs, coppers or boilers, and conveniences for drying.

3. He shall, during every day on which the public baths or wash-houses may be open, carefully and diligently, from time to time as often as occasion may require, feed and maintain the fires so as to prevent smoke, and otherwise assist, under the direction of the engineer, in the working of the machinery in connexion with the several baths, washing tubs, or

troughs, coppers, or boilers, and conveniences for drying.

4. He shall, as often as he may ascertain the existence of any defect in any furnace or other part of the machinery in connexion with the several baths, washing tubs or troughs, coppers or boilers, and conveniences for drying, forthwith report such defect to the engineer.

5. He shall, from time to time, as often as occasion may require, assist, under the direction of the engineer, in blowing off and cleaning the several steam boilers, or in using other appropriate means for maintaining in good order and in proper repair and efficiency all such steam boilers and every part of the machinery in connexion with the several baths, washing tubs or troughs, coppers or boilers, and conveniences for drying.

6. He shall, on every day after the hour appointed respectively for the closing of the public baths and wash-houses and after the machinery in connexion with the several baths, washing tubs or troughs, coppers or boilers, and conveniences for drying shall have ceased working, properly cleanse every passage, floor, or stair in or immediately adjoining that part, of the premises in which such machinery is contained.

7. He shall, on every day after the hour appointed respectively for the closing of the public baths and wash-houses and after the machinery in connexion with the several baths, washing tubs or troughs, coppers or boilers, and conveniences for drying shall have ceased working, carefully bank up or extinguish, as the case may require, the several fires and carefully rake out or remove from the several grates and ashpits all cinders, ashes, and refuse, and carefully convey such cinders, ashes, and refuse to the proper receptacle or place of deposit.

He shall also assist, under the direction of the engineer, in properly disposing, adjusting, or arranging the several parts of the machinery under his charge.

8. For every offence against any of the foregoing byelaws for determining his duties, every stoker or

fireman of the public baths and wash-houses shall be liable to a penalty of :

Provided nevertheless, that the justices before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

OPEN BATHING PLACE.

Duties of the Superintendent of the Open Bathing Place.

The following shall be the duties of the superintendent of the open bathing place :—

1. He shall attend punctually at the open bathing place at the hour of in the noon on every week-day during the months of ; and, before admitting any person to use such bathing place for the purpose of bathing, shall ascertain and take care that such bathing place and the furniture, fittings, and conveniences provided in, upon, or in connexion with such bathing place are in all respects made ready for the use of the persons resorting thereto.

2. He shall, once at least in every week, pay over all moneys which he may have received from persons resorting to the open bathing place to the treasurer of the Sanitary Authority.

3. He shall not, on any week-day, during the months of admit any person to use the open bathing place for the purpose of bathing before the hour of in the noon, or after the hour of in the noon.

4. He shall keep a book in which he shall punctually and accurately enter, from day to day under the proper dates, the number of persons admitted on each day to use the open bathing place for the purpose of

bathing, and the amount received from such persons in respect of the use of such bathing place.

He shall submit such book to the Sanitary Authority at every ordinary meeting.

5. He shall cause any life-saving apparatus provided by the Sanitary Authority or other persons, and committed to his charge for use in, upon, or in connexion with the open bathing place, to be so kept as to be ready and fit for use at all times while any person is using such bathing place for the purpose of bathing.

6. He shall take care that the byelaws for the management, use, and regulation of the open bathing place, and of the persons resorting thereto, are duly observed.

He shall, from time to time, as often as he may ascertain that any breach of any of such byelaws has been committed, report the facts of the case in writing to the Sanitary Authority.

7. He shall keep a book in which he shall duly enter all his written reports to the Sanitary Authority, and shall submit such book to the Sanitary Authority at every ordinary meeting.

8. For every offence against any of the foregoing byelaws for determining his duties, the superintendent of the open bathing place shall be liable to a penalty of :

Provided nevertheless, that the justices before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

MODEL BYELAWS

ISSUED BY

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

FOR THE USE OF

SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

X.

Pleasure Grounds.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C.; or
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK, 6, North Bridge, Edinburgh; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

1888.

Price Twopence.

MEMORANDUM.

By section 164 of the Public Health Act, 1875, (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55), it is enacted as follows:

"Any Urban Authority may purchase or take on "lease, lay out, plant, improve, and maintain lands "for the purpose of being used as public walks or "pleasure grounds, and may support or contribute "to the support of public walks or pleasure grounds "provided by any person whomsoever.

"Any Urban Authority may make byelaws for "the regulation of any such public walk or pleasure "ground, and may by such byelaws provide for the "removal from such public walk or pleasure ground "of any person infringing any such byelaw by any "officer of the Urban Authority or constable."

It will be seen on reference to the model byelaws which the Board have framed under the above-cited enactment, that the scope of the series is very comprehensive.

Bearing in mind the diversity of local circumstances, the Board have deemed it advisable to embody in the model clauses a set of regulations, which in many cases may, with advantage, be adopted in their entirety, and in other cases where byelaws of more limited range will suffice, may, by the selection of appropriate provisions, be readily adapted to the requirements of each district.

As regards a few subjects to which byelaws relating to pleasure grounds sometimes apply, the Board have not thought it expedient to suggest any regulations for general use. Thus, for instance, the model series contains no rules with respect to music in pleasure grounds. Though in every case where the Urban Authority may think it necessary to propose a byelaw with regard to this particular matter it is

essential that the requirements of the byelaw should be reasonable and definite, its form and effect must obviously be determined with especial reference to the circumstances of each locality.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
28th May 1879.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

A

PLEASURE GROUND.

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1. The pleasure ground shall be opened at the hour of in the forenoon and shall be closed at the hour of in the afternoon of every day during the months of , , , , , and , and shall be opened at the hour of in the forenoon and shall be closed at the hour of in the afternoon of every day during the months of , , , , , and .

A person, other than an officer of the Sanitary Authority, or a person or a servant of a person employed by the Sanitary Authority in or about any work in connexion with the laying out, planting, improvement, or maintenance of the pleasure ground, shall not on any day enter the pleasure ground before the time herein-before appointed for the opening thereof, or enter the pleasure ground or remain therein after the time herein-before appointed for the closing thereof.

2. A person shall not enter or quit the pleasure ground otherwise than through some one of the gates, wickets, passages, or openings appointed by the Sanitary Authority as the authorized means of entrance to or egress from the pleasure ground.

3. A person shall not wilfully or improperly remove or displace any board, plate, or tablet, or any support, fastening, or fitting of any board, plate, or tablet used or constructed or adapted to be used for the exhibition of any byelaw or notice,

and fixed or set up by the Sanitary Authority in any part of the pleasure ground, or in or on any building or structure therein, or at or near to any one of the appointed means of entrance to or egress from the pleasure ground, or in or on any wall or fence enclosing the pleasure ground.

4. A person shall not carelessly or negligently deface, injure, or destroy any part of any wall or fence in or enclosing the pleasure ground, or any part of any building, barrier, or railing, or of any fixed or movable seat, or of any other structure or erection in the pleasure ground.

5. A person shall not wilfully, carelessly, or negligently remove or displace any barrier, railing, or post, or any fixed or movable seat, or any part of any building, structure, or erection, or any monument, work of art, ornament, or decoration, or any implement, utensil, apparatus, appliance, or article provided for use or used or adapted to be used in the laying out, planting, improvement, or maintenance of the pleasure ground, or in the care, cultivation, or protection of any tree, sapling, shrub, underwood, gorse, furze, fern, herb, or plant in the pleasure ground.

6. A person, other than an officer of the Sanitary Authority, or a person or a servant of a person employed by the Sanitary Authority in or about any work in connexion with the laying out, planting, improvement, or maintenance of the pleasure ground, shall not at any time ride, drive, or bring, or cause or suffer to be ridden, driven, or brought into the pleasure ground any beast of draught or burden.

7. A person shall not drive or bring, or cause to be driven or brought into the pleasure ground any bull, ox, cow, heifer, steer, calf, sheep, lamb, hog, pig, or sow, unless, in pursuance of an agreement with the Sanitary Authority, or otherwise in the exercise of any lawful right or privilege, such person may be duly authorized to drive or bring any such animal or to cause any such animal to be driven or brought into the pleasure ground for pasturage or for any other lawful purpose.

8. A person, other than an officer of the Sanitary Authority, or a person or a servant of a person employed by the Sanitary Authority in or about any work in connexion with the laying out, planting, improvement, or maintenance of the pleasure ground, shall not at any time drive or wheel, or cause or suffer to be driven or wheeled into the pleasure ground any barrow, truck, or machine, or any vehicle other than a wheeled chair drawn or propelled by hand, or a perambulator or a chaise drawn or propelled by hand and used solely for the conveyance of a child or children.

9. A person who shall wheel or bring, or cause to be wheeled or brought into the pleasure ground a wheeled chair drawn or propelled by hand, or a perambulator or a chaise drawn or propelled by hand and used solely for the conveyance of a child or children, shall not at any time wheel or station such chair, perambulator, or chaise, or cause or suffer such chair, perambulator, or chaise to be wheeled or stationed over or upon any part of a flower bed, or over or upon any shrub, underwood, gorse, furze, fern, or plant, or any ground in course of preparation or cultivation as a flower bed, or for the reception or growth of any shrub, underwood, gorse, furze, fern, or plant.

Where, by a notice or notices affixed or set up in some conspicuous position at or near to each of the several entrances to the pleasure ground, the Sanitary Authority may from time to time prohibit the use by any such wheeled chair, perambulator, or chaise of such part or parts of the pleasure ground as shall be defined or described in such notice or notices, a person shall not, at any time while such notice or notices shall continue so affixed or set up, wheel or station any such chair, perambulator, or chaise, or cause or suffer any such chair, perambulator, or chaise to be wheeled or stationed over or upon such part or parts of the pleasure ground.

10. A person, other than an officer of the Sanitary Authority, or a person acting in pursuance of their directions in that behalf, shall not affix or post any bill, placard, or notice to or upon any wall

or fence in or enclosing the pleasure ground, or to or upon any tree, or to or upon any part of any building, barrier, or railing, or of any fixed or movable seat, or of any other structure or erection in the pleasure ground.

11. A person, other than an officer of the Sanitary Authority, or a person or a servant of a person employed by the Sanitary Authority in or about any work in connexion with the laying out, planting, improvement, or maintenance of the pleasure ground, shall not at any time, in any part of the pleasure ground, remove or disturb any part of the soil of any flower bed, or any soil under or about any tree, sapling, shrub, underwood, gorse, furze, fern, or plant, or any soil in course of preparation or cultivation as a flower bed, or for the reception or growth of any shrub, underwood, gorse, furze, fern, or plant.

12. A person, other than an officer of the Sanitary Authority, or a person or a servant of a person employed by the Sanitary Authority in or about any work in connexion with the laying out, planting, improvement, or maintenance of the pleasure ground, shall not at any time, in any part of the pleasure ground, walk or run over, or stand, sit, or lie upon any part of any flower bed, or any shrub, underwood, gorse, furze, fern, or plant, or any ground in course of preparation or cultivation as a flower bed, or for the reception or growth of any shrub, underwood, gorse, furze, fern, or plant.

13. A person, other than an officer of the Sanitary Authority, or a person or a servant of a person employed by the Sanitary Authority in or about any work in connexion with the laying out, planting, improvement, or maintenance of the pleasure ground, shall not at any time, in any part of the pleasure ground, cut or displace any turf, or uproot or displace any gorse, furze, fern, or plant.

14. A person shall not at any time, in any part of the pleasure ground, pluck any bud, blossom, flower, or leaf of any tree, sapling, shrub, underwood, gorse, furze, fern, or plant.

15. A person shall not wilfully, carelessly, or negligently soil or defile any part of any wall or fence in or enclosing the pleasure ground, or any part of any building, barrier, or railing, or of any fixed or movable seat, or of any monument, work of art, ornament, or decoration, or of any other structure or erection in the pleasure ground, or wilfully, carelessly, or negligently throw or deposit any filth, rubbish, or refuse, or cause or suffer any filth, rubbish, or refuse to fall or to be thrown or deposited upon any part of the pleasure ground.

16. A person shall not wilfully, carelessly, or negligently throw or discharge in the pleasure ground any stone or other missile to the damage or danger of any person.

17. A person shall not climb any wall or fence in or enclosing the pleasure ground, or any tree, or any barrier, railing, or post in the pleasure ground.

18. A person shall not bathe, wade, or wash in any lake, pond, stream, or other ornamental water in the pleasure ground, or wilfully, carelessly, or negligently foul or pollute any such water, or take, injure, or destroy, or attempt to take, injure, or destroy, or wilfully disturb any fish in any such water, or wilfully disturb or worry or illtreat any fowl in any such water, or elsewhere in the pleasure ground.

19. A person shall not, in any part of he pleasure ground, wilfully displace or disturb, injure, or destroy any bird's nest, or wilfully take, injure, or destroy any bird's egg.

20. A person shall not, in any part of the pleasure ground, take, injure, or destroy any bird, or spread or use any net, or set or use any snare or other engine, instrument, or means for the taking, injury, or destruction of any bird.

21. A person shall not cause or suffer any dog belonging to him or in his charge to enter or remain in the pleasure ground, unless such dog be and continue to be under proper control, and be effectually restrained from causing annoyance to any person, and from worrying or disturbing any

beast, and from entering any ornamental water, and from injuring or destroying, worrying, or disturbing any fowl in the pleasure ground.

22. A person shall not, except as is herein-after provided, play or take part in any game of football, quoits, bowls, hockey, cricket, or any other game which, by reason of the rules or manner of playing, or for the prevention of damage, danger, or discomfort to any person in the pleasure ground, may necessitate, at any time during the continuance of the game, the exclusive use by the player or players of any space in the pleasure ground:

Provided that where, by a notice or notices, which shall be affixed or set up in some conspicuous position in the pleasure ground, and at or near to each of the principal entrances thereto, the Sanitary Authority may from time to time set apart, for the playing of any such game or games as may be specified in such notice or notices, such space or spaces in the pleasure ground as shall be defined or described in such notice or notices, this byelaw shall not be taken to prohibit any person from playing or taking part in any game or games which may be played in such space or spaces and in accordance with the following regulations:—

(i.) Every person resorting to any such space for the purpose of playing or taking part in any such game shall, in making preparation for the playing of such game and in the manner of playing, use reasonable and proper care to prevent undue interference with the reasonable and proper use of such space by any other person engaged in making preparation for playing or in playing therein, or thereafter resorting to such space for the purpose of making preparation for playing or of playing therein:

(ii.) A person resorting to any such space for the purpose of playing or taking part in any such game shall not begin to play at any time when such space is already occupied by such a number of players and in such a manner as to render any addition to the number of players incompatible with the safe and convenient use of such space by the players already in occupation:

(iii.) Except in any case where the exclusive use of any such space or of any part thereof may have been granted by the Sanitary Authority for the playing of any match, of which the occasion and character shall be such as to render expedient an extension of the time herein-after specified, a player or company of players shall not, in making preparation for playing and in playing any game, use any part of such space for a longer time than *hours* continuously, if, at the expiration of that time, any other player or company of players, for whose use no other part of such space or no part of any other space set apart for the purpose may be available, shall make known to such first-mentioned player or company of players an intention to use, for the purpose of playing, such part of such space as shall have been previously used by such player or company of players.

23. A person, other than an officer of the Sanitary Authority, or a person or a servant of a person employed by the Sanitary Authority in or about any work in connexion with the laying out, planting, improvement, or maintenance of the pleasure ground, shall not, except as is herein-after provided, erect any post, rail, fence, pole, tent, booth, stand, building, or other structure in any part of the pleasure ground:

Provided that the foregoing prohibition shall not apply in any case where, upon an application to the Sanitary Authority for permission to erect any post, rail, fence, pole, tent, booth, stand, building, or other structure in any part of the pleasure ground, upon such occasion and for such purpose as shall be specified in such application, the Sanitary Authority may grant, subject to compliance with such conditions as they may prescribe, permission to any person to erect such post, rail, fence, pole, tent, booth, stand, building, or other structure.

24. A person shall not, in any part of the pleasure ground, beat, shake, sweep, brush, or cleanse any carpet, drugget, rug, or mat, or any other fabric retaining dust or dirt.

25. A person shall not, in any part of the pleasure ground, hang, spread, or deposit any linen or other fabric for the purpose of drying or bleaching.

26. A person shall not deliver any public address in any part of the pleasure ground.

27. A person shall not, in any part of the pleasure ground, sell, or offer or expose for sale, or let to hire, or offer or expose for letting to hire any commodity or article, unless, in pursuance of an agreement with the Sanitary Authority, or otherwise in the exercise of any lawful right or privilege, such person may be duly authorized to sell or let to hire in the pleasure ground such commodity or article.

28. A person shall not, in any part of the pleasure ground, wilfully obstruct, disturb, interrupt, or annoy any other person in the proper use of the pleasure ground, or wilfully obstruct, disturb, or interrupt any officer of the Sanitary Authority in the proper execution of his duty, or any person or servant of any person employed by the Sanitary Authority in the proper execution of any work in connexion with the laying out, planting, improvement, or maintenance of the pleasure ground.

29. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of :

Provided nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

30. Every person who shall infringe any byelaw for the regulation of the pleasure ground may be removed therefrom by any officer of the Sanitary Authority, or by any constable, in any one of the several cases herein-after specified; that is to say,—

(i.) Where the infraction of the byelaw is committed within the view of such officer or constable, and the name and residence of the person infringing the byelaw are unknown to and cannot be readily ascertained by such officer or constable :

(ii.) Where the infraction of the byelaw is committed within the view of such officer or constable, and, from the nature of such infraction, or from any other fact of which such officer or constable may have knowledge, or of which he may be credibly informed, there may be reasonable ground for belief that the continuance in the pleasure ground of the person infringing the byelaw may result in another infraction of a byelaw, or that the removal of such person from the pleasure ground is otherwise necessary as a security for the proper use and regulation thereof.

MODEL BYELAWS

ISSUED BY

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

FOR THE USE OF

SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

XI.

Horses, Ponies, Mules, or Asses standing for Hire.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C.; or
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK, 6, North Bridge, Edinburgh; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

1890.
Price Twopence.

MEMORANDUM.

By section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1875, (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55), it is enacted as follows:

"Any Urban Authority may license the proprie-
" tors, drivers, and conductors of horses, ponies,
" mules or asses standing for hire within the district
" in like manner, and with the like incidents and
" consequences as in the case of proprietors and
" drivers of hackney carriages, and may make bye-
" laws for regulating stands and fixing rates of
" hire, and as to the qualification of such drivers
" and conductors, and for securing their good and
" orderly conduct while in charge."

Having regard to the terms of the above-quoted enactment, the Board think that it may here be convenient to append a few observations upon the manner, incidents, and consequences of the licensing of the proprietors, drivers, and conductors of horses, ponies, mules, or asses standing for hire.

To these matters the statutory provisions affecting the proprietors and drivers of hackney carriages are rendered applicable.

These provisions will be found in the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847 (10 & 11 Vict. c. 89), and, as amended by section 171 of the Public Health Act, 1875, are in force in every urban district.

The sections of the 10 & 11 Vict. c. 89, which, *mutatis mutandis*, may be considered as having reference, either wholly or in part, to the manner, incidents, and consequences of the licensing of the proprietors, drivers, and conductors of horses, ponies, mules, or asses standing for hire are as follows, viz.:—

Sections 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 (as amended by section 171 of the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55), 47, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 55, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, and 67.

With reference to these enactments it should be noticed that the effect of sections 46 and 47 of the 10 & 11 Vict. c. 89, as applied to the case of a driver or conductor of a horse, pony, mule, or ass standing for

hire is to require every such driver or conductor to obtain a licence from the Urban Authority, and to render liable to penalty any person who acts as a driver or conductor without having obtained such licence or during the time that his licence is suspended, or who lends or parts with his licence except to the proprietor of the horse, pony, mule, or ass. The proprietor will also be liable to a penalty if he employ any person as a driver or conductor who has not obtained a licence or during the time that his licence is suspended.

The 10 & 11 Vict. c. 89, section 50, empowers the Urban Authority, upon a conviction for the second time for any such offence as is therein mentioned, to suspend or revoke the licence; and, in accordance with the provision in the last paragraph of section 171 of the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55, the licence granted to a driver or conductor will be in force for one year only from the date of the licence, or until the next general licensing meeting, where a day for such meeting is appointed.

Although the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55, section 172, specifies the qualification of drivers and conductors as one of the subjects which may be regulated by byelaws, the Board have deemed it unnecessary to include in the Model Series any clause with respect to this matter.

It will be within the discretion of the Urban Authority to grant or refuse a licence; and before deciding upon any application they will doubtless satisfy themselves as to the qualification of the applicant for employment as a driver or conductor. A licence from the Urban Authority is a qualification which the statutory provisions above noticed recognise as indispensable in the case of every person who acts as a driver or conductor.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
28th May 1879.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

HORSES, PONIES, MULES, OR ASSES

STANDING FOR

HIRE.

Interpretation of terms.

1. In the construction of these byelaws the following words and expressions shall have the meanings herein-after respectively assigned to them, unless such meanings be repugnant to or inconsistent with the context or subject matter in which such words or expressions occur; that is to say,—

"Proprietor" means the proprietor of a horse, pony, mule, or ass standing for hire:

"Driver" means the driver of a horse, pony, mule, or ass standing for hire:

"Conductor" means the conductor of a horse, pony, mule, or ass standing for hire:

"Animal" means a horse, pony, mule or ass standing for hire.

For regulating stands.

2. The several places specified in the following list shall be the authorized stands for such number of animals of such description as shall in each case be specified in such list.*

---

* Here append a list of stands and a statement of the number of horses, ponies, mules, or asses authorized to occupy each of such stands.

In addition to or in substitution for any place or places specified in the foregoing list, such place or places, as may from time to time be appointed by the Sanitary Authority, and may be indicated in each case by a notice board affixed or set up and continued in some conspicuous position at or near to such place, shall be the stand or stands authorized for such number of animals as shall in each case be specified on such notice board.

3. Every driver or conductor of an animal, when standing for hire and not actually hired, shall station such animal on some one of the stands appointed or hereafter to be appointed by the Sanitary Authority.

Such driver or conductor shall not station such animal on any stand which, at the time of his arrival at such stand, may be occupied by the full number of animals authorized to occupy such stand.

Such driver or conductor, on arriving at any stand not already occupied by the full number of animals authorized to occupy such stand, shall station such animal upon such stand in such a position that the head of such animal shall be turned in the same direction as the head or heads of the animal or animals then stationed on such stand.

He shall also station such animal in such a manner and in such a position as to prevent any obstruction to the safe and convenient occupation of such stand by any other animal already occupying or thereafter arriving at such stand, or to the safe and convenient access to such animal, or to the safe and convenient departure of such animal from such stand.

For fixing rates of hire.

4. Every proprietor, driver, or conductor of an animal shall be entitled to demand and take for the hire of such animal the sum prescribed by the following table as the rate of hire for such animal; and in every case the hiring shall be by time, unless before or at the commencement of the hiring it shall have been expressly agreed between such

proprietor, driver, or conductor and the person seeking to hire or hiring such animal that such hiring shall be by distance.

Rates of Hire.

By Time.

Periods of time.	Description of animal.											
	Horse.		Pony.		Mule.		Ass.					
	With a driver or conductor.	Without a driver or conductor.	With a driver or conductor.	Without a driver or conductor.	With a driver or conductor.	Without a driver or conductor.	With a driver or conductor.	Without a driver or conductor.				
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*				
If the time does not exceed one hour:—												
For the whole time												
If the time exceeds one hour:—												
For every quarter of an hour of the whole time -												
For any period of less than 15 minutes which is over and above any number of periods of 15 minutes completed - - -												

By Distance.

Distance.	Description of animal.															
	Horse.				Pony.				Mule.				Ass.			
	With a driver or conductor.		Without a driver or conductor.		With a driver or conductor.		Without a driver or conductor.		With a driver or conductor.		Without a driver or conductor.		With a driver or conductor.		Without a driver or conductor.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
If the distance does not exceed one mile:—																
For the whole distance - -																
If the distance exceeds one mile:																
For each mile of the whole distance - -																
For any part of a mile which is over and above any number of miles completed																

For securing the good and orderly conduct of drivers and conductors while in charge.

5. Every driver or conductor of an animal shall at all times conduct himself in an orderly manner, and with civility and propriety towards every person seeking to hire or hiring or being carried upon such animal; and shall comply with every reasonable requirement of any person hiring or being carried upon such animal.

6. A driver or conductor of an animal shall not, by calling out or otherwise, importune any person to hire such animal to the annoyance of such person or of any other person.

7. Every driver or conductor of an animal, who shall have agreed or shall have been hired to be in attendance with such animal at an appointed time and place, shall, in pursuance of such agreement or hiring, and unless delayed or prevented by some sufficient cause, punctually attend with such animal at such appointed time and place.

8. A driver or conductor of an animal shall not solicit or allow any person to mount such animal for the purpose of being carried for hire at any time when such driver or conductor may know or have reasonable ground for believing that the condition of such animal is such as to expose its rider, or any person traversing or being in any street or public thoroughfare, to risk of injury.

9. A driver or conductor of an animal shall not allow any person to mount such animal for the purpose of being carried for hire until such driver or conductor shall have duly fastened or adjusted or otherwise made ready for safe and convenient use the saddle, bridle, and other equipments of such animal, or shall have ascertained, by careful examination, that such saddle, bridle, and other equipments have been duly fastened or adjusted or otherwise made ready for safe and convenient use, and shall in the like manner have ascertained that such equipments are in all respects complete and in good order, so that the rider may be carried with safety and comfort, and so that such animal may be under proper control either by such rider or by such driver or conductor.

10. In every case, where the terms of the hiring of an animal may comprise the engagement of the services of a driver or conductor for the whole or any part of any period of time or of any distance, such driver or conductor throughout such time or distance shall carefully drive or conduct such animal, and shall not, without reasonable excuse, withdraw from close attendance upon such animal, or cause or suffer such animal to proceed at such a pace or in such a manner as to impede or preclude the exercise of due control over such animal, or to occasion risk of injury or discomfort to the rider.

11. In every case, where the terms of the hiring of a horse, pony, or mule may comprise the engagement of the services of a driver or conductor for the whole or any part of any period of time or of any distance, such driver or conductor throughout such time or distance shall not drive or conduct any other animal in addition to such horse, pony, or mule.

12. A driver or conductor shall not at any one time drive or conduct a greater number than *two* asses while employed in carrying persons for hire.

13. A driver or conductor shall not at any one time drive, conduct, or act in charge of a greater number than *two* horses, ponies, or mules, or a greater number than *four* asses, while such animals may be standing for hire, or while such animals, not being employed in carrying persons for hire, may pass through or be in any street or public thoroughfare on the way to or from any stand, or any stable or premises of the proprietor or proprietors, or any place or places at which the hiring of such animals may commence or terminate.

Penalties.

14. Every driver or conductor who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of :

Provided nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

LONDON: Printed by EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
[23645.—500.—3/90.]

MODEL BYELAWS

ISSUED BY

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

FOR THE USE OF

SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

XII.

Pleasure Boats and Vessels.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C.; or
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK, 6, North Bridge, Edinburgh; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

1890.

Price Twopence.

MEMORANDUM.

By section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55), it is enacted that "any Urban "Authority may . . . . license the proprietors of "pleasure boats and vessels, and the boatmen or "other persons in charge thereof, and may make "byelaws for regulating the numbering and "naming of such boats and vessels and the number "of persons to be carried therein, and the mooring "places for the same, and for fixing rates of hire "and the qualification of such boatmen or other "persons in charge, and for securing their good "and orderly conduct while in charge."

In the exercise of the powers thus conferred upon them, it may be assumed that the Urban Authority will deem it essential to adopt such a system of procedure as may be most conducive to the safety of passengers in pleasure boats and vessels.

Diversity of local circumstances renders it inexpedient to recommend any particular system as suitable for uniform adoption by Urban Authorities, but, after consultation with the Board of Trade, it appears to the Local Government Board that, in relation to the above cited enactment, there are several important considerations to which it is desirable that the attention of Urban Authorities should be specially drawn.

In the first place, it should be observed that the grant or refusal of a licence, under section 172 of the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55, is a matter entirely within the discretion of the Urban Authority.

But the possession of a licence will doubtless be regarded as an indication that the Urban Authority, after careful investigation, have satisfied themselves that the licensed person may properly be allowed to follow his avocation within their district.

x 62112. Wt. 23645.

It is, however, obviously desirable that the Urban Authority should guard against any misconstruction of their action in the matter of licensing. The limited powers conferred upon them by section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1875, do not enable the Urban Authority to control the proprietors and boatmen to such an extent as would justify the Authority in assuming, by their licence, to warrant the safety of any boat or the competency of any boatman. They should therefore be careful to regulate their method of procedure so that the true significance of their licence may be clearly apparent, and so that it in no way tends to remove from the licensee the responsibilities which would otherwise fall upon him for wrongful acts or defaults, or for the employment of incompetent persons, or for the use of an unsafe or insufficiently equipped boat or vessel.

It may here be convenient to introduce a few remarks in explanation of the powers of the Urban Authority with regard to licensing and of the principles which should guide them in the exercise of those powers.

In section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1875, there is no express provision as to the conditions under which a licence may be granted or refused, or as to its duration or revocation. These are apparently matters as to which the Urban Authority may adopt such rules as they may deem most expedient. But in order to obviate misconception of the real character of the licence, it is important that in these rules certain requirements should be regarded as indispensable.

In every case where a person applies for a licence as a proprietor of a pleasure boat or vessel, the Urban Authority may be advised to insist upon the production by the applicant of evidence as to the soundness of the hull of the boat or vessel, as to its stability, as to the completeness and good condition of its equipments, and generally as to its sufficiency for use as a pleasure boat or vessel. He should, at the same time, be required to submit to the Authority a declaration in writing to the effect that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the evidence produced to them is a true statement of the several

particulars to which it relates. The applicant should be made clearly to understand that, in accepting this evidence, the Urban Authority do not assume the responsibility of testing the accuracy of his representations. Moreover, the licence should expressly show that it has been granted upon the following terms, viz. :—

1. That, at the time of licensing, the licensee undertakes that the hull of the boat or vessel is sound, that the boat or vessel is stable, that its equipments are complete and in good condition, and that it is generally sufficient for use as a pleasure boat or vessel;
2. That he undertakes that in all these respects the boat or vessel shall be maintained in an equal state of efficiency while it plies or is used for hire;
3. That he undertakes that the boat or vessel shall not carry passengers for hire unless a sufficient number of boatmen or other persons duly licensed by the Urban Authority to take charge of a pleasure boat or vessel be employed in the navigation and management thereof;
4. That if the Urban Authority shall, by notice in writing under the hand of their clerk and addressed to the licensee, signify their intention to revoke the licence, it shall, from and after the date specified in the notice, cease to be of any effect.

Every licence granted by the Urban Authority to the proprietor of a pleasure boat or vessel should specify the number which the boat or vessel is to bear, and also its name. As the number and name are mainly requisite as aids to identification, it is desirable that, in cases such as are mentioned in the proviso to the second byelaw of the model series, the name already borne by the boat or vessel should be recognised by the Urban Authority as sufficient. In such cases the form of licence may be modified to suit the special circumstances, and if the Urban Authority deem it expedient to keep a register of licensed pleasure boats and vessels, they will probably find it convenient to distinguish by

the entries therein the instances in which the modified licence may have been granted.

In every case where a person applies for a licence to act as a boatman or person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel, the Urban Authority may be recommended to require the applicant to produce satisfactory evidence of good character and of experience in the navigation and management of similar craft. It will also be proper to distinguish in the licence the class of boat or vessel for which the licensee may be regarded as a qualified boatman. In the case of sailing boats or vessels, it is especially important that the licence should clearly indicate that the qualification of the person licensed entitles him to the responsible charge, or that he is only authorized to act in the capacity of an assistant to the boatman in charge.

In the case of a steamer, no licence which would entitle the holder to take the responsible charge of the boat or vessel should be granted unless the applicant possess an engineer's certificate from the Board of Trade.

The terms of the licence should in every case show that it is granted subject to the condition that if the Urban Authority shall, by notice in writing under the hand of their clerk and addressed to the licensee, signify their intention to revoke the licence, it shall from and after the date specified in the notice cease to be of any effect.

Local Government Board,
28th May 1879.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

PLEASURE BOATS AND VESSELS.

For regulating the numbering and naming of pleasure boats and vessels.

1. Every proprietor of a pleasure boat or vessel shall cause a number corresponding in every particular with the number of the licence granted to him in respect of the boat or vessel to be painted, in black oil colour on a white ground, in a conspicuous position on the exterior of each bow within *inches* of the gunwale, and within *inches* of the stem of the boat or vessel, and in figures of not less than *inches* in height and of not less than *inches* in breadth.

He shall cause the number so painted to be kept plainly and distinctly visible and legible at all times while the boat or vessel may ply or be used for hire, and, with this view, shall also cause it to be renewed as often as may be necessary.

2. Every proprietor of a pleasure boat or vessel shall, except in such cases as are herein-after specified, cause a name corresponding in every particular with the name which may have been assigned to the boat or vessel at the time of the granting of the licence in respect thereof, and which may have been specified in such licence as the name of the boat or vessel, to be painted in a conspicuous position in the interior thereof in letters of not less than *inches* in height, and of not less than *inches* in breadth, and of such a colour as to be clearly distinguishable from the colour of the ground whereon such letters are painted.

If the boat or vessel be of more than *tons* burthen, he shall also cause such name to be painted or marked in a conspicuous position on the exterior of the stern, in letters of not less than *inches* in

height, and of not less than *inches* in breadth, and of such a colour as to be clearly distinguishable from the colour of the ground whereon such letters are painted or marked.

He shall cause the name so painted or marked to be kept plainly and distinctly visible and legible at all times while the boat or vessel may ply or be used for hire, and, with this view, shall also cause it to be renewed as often as may be necessary:

Provided that the foregoing requirements shall not apply in any case where the name of the boat or vessel is painted or marked thereon in pursuance of any enactment for the time being in force with respect to merchant shipping, or sea fisheries, or to any river or inland navigation, or in pursuance of any byelaw, regulation, rule, order, or ordinance duly made by any competent authority in the exercise of the powers conferred by any such enactment, or by any law or custom in that behalf.

For regulating the number of persons to be carried in pleasure boats and vessels.

3. The proprietor or boatman or other person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel shall not, at any time, cause or suffer to be carried therein a greater number of persons than, consistently with the due observance of such precautions as may be rendered necessary by the state of the weather, wind, or water, the age or sex of the persons to be carried, the limits, whether of time or distance, within or beyond which the boat or vessel may be intended to be used, or any other circumstance or condition in relation to the intended use of the boat or vessel, may be safely carried therein.

For regulating the mooring places for pleasure boats and vessels.

4. The several places described or defined in the list hereunto appended shall be the mooring places appointed for such number of pleasure boats or vessels of such class, description, or construction as shall in respect of each of such mooring places be specified in such list.

List of mooring places for pleasure boats or vessels.

Description, situation, or limits of the several mooring places.	Pleasure boats or vessels for which the several mooring places are appointed.	
	1. Number.	2. Class, description, or construction.
*	*	*

In addition to or in substitution for any of the places so appointed as mooring places for pleasure boats or vessels such place or places as may from time to time hereafter be appointed by the Sanitary Authority and may be described or defined in a notice or notices painted or marked in legible letters and figures of such a colour as to be clearly distinguishable from the colour of the ground whereon such letters and figures are painted or marked, and affixed or set up and continued in some convenient and conspicuous position at or near to the place or

* Here insert the necessary particulars as to each mooring place.

places so appointed, shall be the mooring place or mooring places for such number of pleasure boats or vessels of such class, description, or construction as shall be specified in such notice or notices.

5. A boatman or another person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel shall not, except in any case where, by reason of stress of weather, or the state of the tide, or any other sufficient cause, the mooring of the boat or vessel elsewhere may be impracticable or may be attended with danger to life or property, moor such boat or vessel at any mooring place already occupied by the full number of boats or vessels authorized to occupy such mooring place.

6. A boatman or another person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel occupying any mooring place shall not wilfully or improperly, carelessly or negligently cast off, unloose, or cut any rope, or unshackle or break any chain, or detach, remove, displace, injure, or destroy any other fastening whereby any other boat or vessel may be moored at such mooring place, or otherwise wilfully or improperly, carelessly or negligently render insecure the mooring of such other boat or vessel.

7. Every boatman or other person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel, on arriving at a mooring place, shall moor the boat or vessel in such a position and in such a manner as to prevent any risk of injury to any other boat or vessel at such mooring place, or any obstruction to the safe and convenient access to such boat or vessel, or to the safe and convenient embarkation or disembarkation of persons therein or therefrom, or to the safe and convenient mooring or unmooring thereof, or to the safe and convenient departure thereof from such mooring place.

For fixing rates of hire of pleasure boats and vessels.

8. Every proprietor or boatman or other person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel which may be hired by any person for the sole and exclusive use of any persons whom the hirer may require or allow to be carried in such boat or vessel shall be entitled

to demand and take as a fare for the hire of such boat or vessel a sum not exceeding in any case the rate herein-after fixed:

For an open pleasure boat or vessel propelled only by oars, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	d.
If the duration of the hiring does not exceed *one hour*—		
For the whole time - -		
If the duration of the hiring exceeds *one hour*—		
For every *30 minutes* of the whole time - - - -		
For any period of less than *30 minutes* which is over and above any number of periods of *30 minutes* completed - - -		

For an open pleasure boat or vessel propelled by a sail or sails, or by a sail or sails and by oars, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge, and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	d.
If the duration of the hiring does not exceed *one hour*—		
For the whole time - -		
If the duration of the hiring exceeds *one hour*—		
For every *30 minutes* of the whole time - - - -		
For any period of less than *30 minutes* which is over and above any number of periods of *30 minutes* completed - - -		

For an open pleasure boat or vessel propelled by steam, or by steam and a sail or sails, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge, and of every boatman or other person

employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	d.
If the duration of the hiring does not exceed *one hour*—		
For the whole time - -		
If the duration of the hiring exceeds *one hour*—		
For every *30 minutes* of the whole time - - - -		
For any period of less than *30 minutes* which is over and above any number of periods of *30 minutes* completed - - -		

For an open pleasure boat or vessel propelled otherwise than by oars, sails, or steam, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge, and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	d.
If the duration of the hiring does not exceed *one hour*—		
For the whole time - -		
If the duration of the hiring exceeds *one hour*—		
For every *30 minutes* of the whole time - - - -		
For any period of less than *30 minutes* which is over and above any number of periods of *30 minutes* completed - - -		

For a decked pleasure boat or vessel propelled by a sail or sails, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge, and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	d.
If the duration of the hiring does not exceed *one hour*—		
For the whole time - -		
If the duration of the hiring exceeds *one hour*—		
For every *30 minutes* of the whole time - - - -		

	s.	d.
For any period of less than *30 minutes* which is over and above any number of periods of *30 minutes* completed - -		

For a decked pleasure boat or vessel propelled by steam, or by steam and a sail or sails, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	d.
If the duration of the hiring does not exceed *one hour*—		
For the whole time - -		
If the duration of the hiring exceeds *one hour*—		
For every *30 minutes* of the whole time - - - -		
For any period of less than *30 minutes* which is over and above any number of periods of *30 minutes* completed - -		

9. Every proprietor or boatman or other person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel which may ply and be used to carry persons for hire at separate fares shall be entitled to demand and take as a fare in respect of each of such persons a sum not exceeding in any case the rate herein-after fixed.

Fares by time.

For every person carried in an open pleasure boat or vessel propelled only by oars, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	d.
For a time not exceeding *one hour* -		
For a time exceeding *one hour* and not exceeding *two hours* - - -		

	s.	d.
For a time exceeding *two hours*—		
For every *30 minutes* of the whole time - - - -		
For any period of less than *30 minutes* which is over and above any number of periods of *30 minutes* completed - -		

For every person carried in an open pleasure boat or vessel propelled by a sail or sails, or by a sail or sails and by oars, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	d.
For a time not exceeding *one hour* -		
For a time exceeding *one hour* and not exceeding *two hours* - -		
For a time exceeding *two hours*—		
For every *30 minutes* of the whole time - - - -		
For any period of less than *30 minutes* which is over and above any number of periods of *30 minutes* completed - -		

For every person carried in an open pleasure boat or vessel propelled by steam or by steam and a sail or sails, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	d.
For a time not exceeding *one hour* -		
For a time exceeding *one hour* and not exceeding *two hours*—		
For every *30 minutes* of the whole time - - - -		
For any period of less than *30 minutes* which is over and above any number of periods of *30 minutes* completed - -		

For every person carried in an open pleasure boat or vessel propelled otherwise than by oars, sails, or steam, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	*d.*
For a time not exceeding *one hour* -		
For a time exceeding *one hour* and not exceeding *two hours*—		
For every *30 minutes* of the whole time - - - -		
For any period of less than *30 minutes* which is over and above any number of periods of *30 minutes* completed - -		

For every person carried in a decked pleasure boat or vessel propelled by a sail or sails, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	*d.*
For a time not exceeding *one hour* -		
For a time exceeding *one hour* and not exceeding *two hours*—		
For every *30 minutes* of the whole time - - - -		
For any period of less than *30 minutes* which is over and above any number of periods of *30 minutes* completed - -		

For every person carried in a decked pleasure boat or vessel propelled by steam, or by steam and a sail or sails, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of

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every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	*d.*
For a time not exceeding *one hour* -		
For a time exceeding *one hour* and not exceeding *two hours* - - -		
For a time exceeding *two hours*—		
For every *30 minutes* of the whole time - - - -		
For any period of less than *30 minutes* which is over and above any number of periods of *30 minutes* completed - -		

Fares by distance.

For every person carried in an open pleasure boat or vessel propelled only by oars, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	*d.*
For a distance not exceeding *miles* from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation - -		
For a distance exceeding *miles* and not exceeding *miles* from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation - - -		
For a distance exceeding *miles* from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation—		
For every *half mile* of the whole distance - - - -		
For any distance of less than *half a mile* which is over and above any number of *half miles* completed - - - -		

For every person carried in an open pleasure boat or vessel propelled by a sail or sails, or by a sail or sails and by oars, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive

of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	d.
For a distance not exceeding *miles* from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation - -		
For a distance exceeding *miles* and not exceeding *miles* from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation - - - -		
For a distance exceeding *miles* from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation - - -		
For every *half mile* of the whole distance - - - -		
For any distance of less than *half a mile* which is over and above any number of *half miles* completed -		

For every person carried in an open pleasure boat or vessel propelled by steam, or by steam and a sail or sails, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	d.
For a distance not exceeding *miles* from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation -		
For a distance exceeding *miles* and not exceeding *miles* from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation - - -		
For a distance exceeding *miles* from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation - -		
For every *half mile* of the whole distance - - - -		
For any distance of less than *half a mile* which is over and above any number of *half miles* completed -		

For every person carried in an open pleasure boat or vessel propelled otherwise than by oars, sails, or steam, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	*d.*
For a distance not exceeding *miles* from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation -		
For a distance exceeding *miles* and not exceeding *miles* from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation - - -		
For a distance exceeding *miles* from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation - -		
For every *half mile* of the whole distance - - - -		
For any distance of less than *half a mile* which is over and above any number of *half miles* completed -		

For every person carried in a decked pleasure boat or vessel propelled by a sail or sails, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	*d.*
For a distance not exceeding *miles* from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation -		
For a distance exceeding *miles* and not exceeding *miles* from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation - - -		
For a distance exceeding *miles* from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation - -		
For every *half mile* of the whole distance - - - -		
For any distance of less than *half a mile* which is over and above any number of *half miles* completed -		

For every person carried in a decked pleasure boat or vessel propelled by steam, or by steam and a sail or sails, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	*d.*
For a distance not exceeding *miles* from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation -		
For a distance exceeding *miles* and not exceeding *miles* from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation - - -		
For a distance exceeding *miles* from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation - -		
For every *half mile* of the whole distance - - - -		
For any distance of less than *half a mile* which is over and above any number of *half miles* completed -		

For fixing the qualification of the boatmen or other persons in charge of pleasure boats and vessels.

10. A boatman or another person who is not duly licensed by the Sanitary Authority to take charge of a pleasure boat or vessel shall not, for hire, take charge of a pleasure boat or vessel at any time when such boat or vessel may ply or be used for hire.

11. A boatman or another person who may have been licensed by the Sanitary Authority to take charge of a pleasure boat or vessel propelled only by oars, or propelled otherwise than by oars, sails, or steam, shall not, for hire, at any time when a pleasure boat or vessel propelled by a sail or sails, or by a sail or sails and by oars, or propelled by steam, or by steam and a sail or sails, may be used to carry any person or persons for hire, take charge of such boat or vessel, or act otherwise than as an assistant to and under the direction and control of the boatman or boatmen or other person or persons

who may have been duly licensed by the Sanitary Authority to take charge of such boat or vessel.

For securing the good and orderly conduct of the boatmen or other persons in charge of pleasure boats and vessels.

12. Every boatman or other person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel shall, at all times while in charge thereof, conduct himself in an orderly manner and with civility and propriety towards every person seeking to hire or hiring or being carried for hire in such boat or vessel.

13. A boatman or another person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel shall not, at any time while in charge thereof, by calling out or otherwise to the annoyance of any person, importune such person to hire or be carried for hire in such boat or vessel.

14. A boatman or another person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel shall not at any time suffer any drunken or disorderly person to embark therein for the purpose of being carried for hire on a pleasure excursion.

15. A boatman or another person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel shall not, except for the purpose of rescuing any person from a position of actual or threatened peril, suffer any person or persons to embark therein for the purpose of being carried for hire at any time when, by reason of the state of the weather, the navigation and management of the boat or vessel, or the embarkation or disembarkation of such person or persons may be attended with danger.

16. A boatman or another person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel shall not suffer any person or persons to embark therein for the purpose of being carried for hire, unless the boat or vessel is in every part thoroughly sound and in complete repair, and is properly furnished with all gear, tackle, machinery, apparatus, or appliances, and other requisites for the safe navigation and management thereof.

17. A boatman or another person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel shall not suffer any person or persons to embark therein for the purpose of being carried for hire, unless there shall be employed in the navigation and management of the boat or vessel such number of competent persons as, consistently with the due observance of such precautions as may be rendered necessary by the size, build, or mode of propulsion of the boat or vessel, the number of persons to be carried therein, the state of the weather, wind, or water, the limits, whether of time or distance, within or beyond which the boat or vessel may be intended to be used, or any other circumstance or condition in relation to the intended use of the boat or vessel, may be requisite for the safe navigation and management thereof.

18. A boatman or another person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel shall not, at any time while in charge thereof, wilfully or negligently cause or suffer any number or name which, in pursuance of any byelaw in force with respect to pleasure boats and vessels, may be painted or marked on the boat or vessel to be in any manner or by any means altered, effaced, covered, or concealed.

19. Every boatman or other person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel shall, at all times while the boat or vessel may be used to carry any person or persons for hire, exercise proper skill and care in the navigation and management thereof, and take all such precautions as may be necessary to prevent danger or discomfort to such person or persons.

20. A boatman or another person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel shall not cause or suffer any incompetent person to take charge of the boat or vessel, or to assist in the navigation or management thereof, at any time when the boat or vessel may be used to carry any person for hire.

Penalties.

21. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every

such offence to a penalty of , and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority:

Provided nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

Saving for rights of Crown.

22. Nothing in or done under any of the provisions of the foregoing byelaws shall, in any respect, prejudice or injuriously affect the rights and interests of the Crown in the foreshore below high-water mark.

MODEL BYELAWS

ISSUED BY

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

FOR THE USE OF

SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

XIII.

Houses let in Lodgings.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C.; or
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HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1888.
Price Sixpence.

In the absence of any express limitation of their scope, byelaws such as are authorised by the above-cited enactment would apply to every house or part of a house which, not being a common lodging-house, is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family. But in many districts where the enactment is in force there are to be found houses which, though let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, are of such a character as to render it inexpedient, if not absolutely unnecessary, to bring them within the range of byelaws having for their primary object the regulation of premises where neglect of sanitary requirements might otherwise ensue. The Board have, therefore, thought it desirable to suggest in the Model Series of byelaws a clause providing for the exemption of lodging-houses as to which it may be reasonably inferred that such supervision as elsewhere a Local Authority alone can efficiently exercise will, in fact, be exercised by the lodgers themselves. In illustration of the view which has induced them to propose this exemption, the Board may refer to the observations of the judges of the Common Pleas Division who decided the case of Langdon, Appellant, *v.* Broadbent, Respondent (42 J. P. 56).

The exemption clause, it will be seen, consists of two sections, of which section (*a*) relates to unfurnished, and section (*b*) to furnished lodgings. The clause assumes that all houses below a certain rateable value will, if let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, be within the scope of the byelaws. In the case of houses of higher rateable value, the clause confers exemption if the rent of each lodger exceeds a certain minimum. It will, of course, rest with the Local Authority when framing byelaws upon the basis of the Model Series to determine what limits of rateable value and rent the circumstances of their district may render it desirable to prescribe.

It will be observed that the Local Authority are empowered to make byelaws for fixing and "from time to time varying" the number of occupants of

the houses to which the provisions of section 90 of the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. apply. The Local Authority may also make byelaws "for the separation of the sexes" in such houses.

In the Model clauses the Board have deemed it inexpedient to provide for a variation of the number of occupants. The Board have thought it preferable to suggest a few simple rules whereby the number of occupants of rooms used for sleeping may be determined with reference to a minimum allowance of free air-space for each occupant. They have assumed that before registration or at some other convenient opportunity, the Surveyor or Inspector of Nuisances will be instructed by the Local Authority to ascertain the dimensions of the several rooms in each house, and that when the maximum number of inmates has been fixed by the application of the rules embodied in the Model clauses, the Local Authority will supply the landlord and lodgers with tickets or placards which may be affixed to the walls or doors or in some other suitable position, and which will show precisely how many inmates may be received in each sleeping apartment.

If in any case a Local Authority who may have adopted the Model byelaws for fixing the number of occupants should afterwards find that it is practicable to enforce an increased allowance of free air-space, the Board will gladly facilitate the confirmation of new byelaws for that purpose.

The omission from the Model clauses of provisions for the separation of the sexes is due to the doubt which the Board have entertained as to how far this desirable object can be practically attained in view of the ordinary conditions of life in lodgings of the poorer class. Where, however, the Local Authority are satisfied that a rule on this subject may be enforced without hardship, as, for instance, in cases where it is found that individual holdings in the lodging-houses of a district generally comprise two or more rooms, the Board will readily

co-operate with the Authority in framing a byelaw to provide for the separation of the sexes.

In explanation of the Model clause with respect to registration, the Board have to point out that, while in the case of common lodging-houses it is expressly provided by section 77 of the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. that a person shall not keep such a house or receive a lodger therein unless the house is registered, there is no similar enactment with regard to the lodging-houses to which section 90 has reference.

The Board have, therefore, considered that, in relation to the latter class of houses, the chief practical purpose that a byelaw requiring registration can effect is to aid the Local Authority by rendering it the duty of the landlord to supply information which may facilitate their subsequent supervision of his premises. Though the landlord who neglects this duty may become liable to a penalty, the Local Authority will, doubtless, find that the reports of their officers, after inspection, will readily supply the particulars necessary for the accurate keeping and correction of the register.

The Board, in view of the varying circumstances of the districts to which byelaws under section 90 of the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. may be applied, have been unable to suggest for general use any clauses for enforcing drainage. They think that in practice it will be found that the powers which Local Authorities derive from the statutory provisions on this subject will be sufficient to enable them to enforce drainage without recourse to byelaws.

Generally, with respect to all the clauses comprised in the accompanying Model Series, the Board have to observe that the scope of these clauses has been strictly limited to the various matters for which byelaws are authorised. But it is to be remembered that byelaws are not the only means by which Local Authorities may enforce sanitary requirements in the case of such premises as are

now under consideration. The byelaws which a Local Authority may make under section 90 of the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. are merely intended to supplement the numerous enactments which, in that and other statutes, have direct reference to matters of importance in relation to houses of this description.

That these enactments should be brought specially to the knowledge of the persons who, as landlords or lodgers, will be affected by the byelaws is clearly desirable, and it will doubtless occur to many Authorities that the practical value of their byelaws will be materially enhanced by a carefully selected Appendix of statutory provisions.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
31st December 1880.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS,

OR

OCCUPIED BY MEMBERS OF MORE THAN ONE FAMILY.

Interpretation of terms.

1. In these byelaws, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words and expressions have the meanings herein-after respectively assigned to them; that is to say,—

"Lodging-house" means a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family:

"Landlord," in relation to a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, means the person (whatever may be the nature or extent of his interest in the premises) by whom or on whose behalf such house or part of a house is let in lodgings or for occupation by members of more than one family, or who for the time being receives, or is entitled to receive the profits arising from such letting:

"Lodger," in relation to a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, means a person to whom any room or rooms in such house or part of a house may have been let as a lodging or for his use and occupation.

Exempted houses.

2. In any one of the several cases herein-after specified, a lodging-house shall be exempt from the operation of these byelaws; that is to say,—

(*a.*) Where for the purposes of any rate for the relief of the poor the rateable value of the house exceeds , and the rent or charge payable by each lodger, and exclusive of any charge for the use by such lodger of any furniture shall be such that the amount accruing due in any term shall be at the rate or in the proportion of not less than *per week:*

(*b.*) Where for the purposes of any rate for the relief of the poor the rateable value of the house exceeds , and the rent or charge payable by each lodger, and inclusive of any charge for the use by such lodger of any furniture, shall be such that the amount accruing due in any term shall be at the rate or in the proportion of not less than *per week:*

For fixing the number of persons who may occupy a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family:

For the registration of houses so let or occupied:

For the inspection of such houses:

For enforcing the provision of privy accommodation for such houses, and for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses:

For the cleansing and lime-washing at stated times of the premises, and for the paving of the courts and courtyards thereof:

For the giving of notices, and the taking of precautions in case of any infectious disease.

3. The landlord of a lodging-house shall not knowingly cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of the provision of *three hundred cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age exceeding *ten years*, and of *one hundred and fifty cubic feet* of free air space for each person

of an age not exceeding *ten years* to occupy, at any one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is used exclusively for that purpose.

4. The landlord of a lodging-house shall not knowingly cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of the provision of *four hundred cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age exceeding *ten years*, and of *two hundred cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age not exceeding *ten years* to occupy, at any one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is not used exclusively for that purpose.

5. A lodger in a lodging-house shall not knowingly cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of the provision of *three hundred cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age exceeding *ten years*, and of *one hundred and fifty cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age not exceeding *ten years* to occupy, at any one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is used exclusively for that purpose, and which has been let to such lodger.

6. A lodger in a lodging-house shall not knowingly cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of the provision of *four hundred cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age exceeding *ten years*, and of *two hundred cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age not exceeding *ten years* to occupy, at any one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is not used exclusively for that purpose, and which has been let to such lodger.

7. The landlord of a lodging-house within a period of after he shall have been required by a notice in writing, signed by the Clerk to the Sanitary Authority, and duly served upon or delivered to such landlord, to supply the information necessary for the registration of such house by the Sanitary Authority, shall, personally or by his agent duly authorised in that behalf, attend at the office of the Sanitary Authority during office hours,

and then and there furnish and sign a true statement of the following particulars with respect to such house; that is to say,—

(*a.*) The total number of rooms in the house:

(*b.*) The total number of rooms let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family:

(*c.*) The manner of use of each room:

(*d.*) The number, age, and sex of the occupants of each room used for sleeping:

(*e.*) The Christian name and surname of the lessee of each room; and

(*f.*) The amount of rent or charge payable by each lessee.

8. In every case where the landlord of a lodging-house occupies or resides in any part of the premises, or retains a general possession or control of the premises, such landlord shall, at all times when required by the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances, or the Surveyor of the Sanitary Authority, afford any such officer free access to the interior of the premises for the purpose of inspection.

9. In every case where the landlord of a lodging-house does not occupy or reside in any part of the premises or retain a general possession or control of the premises, every lodger who is entitled to have or to exercise the control of the outer door of the premises shall, at all times when required by the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances, or the Surveyor of the Sanitary Authority, afford any such officer free access to the interior of the premises for the purpose of inspection.

10. Every lodger in a lodging-house shall, at all times when required by the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances, or the Surveyor of the Sanitary Authority, afford any such officer free access for the purpose of inspection to the interior of any room or rooms which may have been let to such lodger.

11. In every case where the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances, or the Surveyor of the Sanitary Authority has, for the purpose

of inspection, obtained access to the interior of a lodging-house or to the interior of any room or rooms in such house, a person shall not wilfully obstruct any such officer in the inspection of any part of the premises, or, without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse, when required by any such officer, to render him such assistance as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of such inspection.

12. The landlord of a lodging-house shall provide privy accommodation for such house by means of a water-closet or water-closets, an earth-closet or earth-closets, or a privy or privies.

He shall provide such accommodation so that the number of water-closets, earth-closets, or privies in relation to the greatest number of persons who, subject to the restrictions imposed by any byelaw in that behalf, may, at any one time, occupy rooms in the house as sleeping apartments, shall be in the proportion of not less than one water-closet, earth-closet, or privy to every *twelve* persons.

13. In every case where for the purpose of providing privy accommodation for a lodging-house in pursuance of the requirements of any byelaw in that behalf, the construction of a new water-closet is necessary, and where such construction, so far as regards the several details herein-after specified, is not already the subject of regulation by any statute or byelaw in force within the district, the landlord shall construct such water-closet in accordance with the following rules :—

(i.) If the water-closet is intended to be within the house he shall construct such water-closet in such a position that one of its sides at the least shall be an external wall :

(ii.) He shall construct in one of the walls of the water-closet, whether the situation of such water-closet is or is not within the house, a window of not less dimensions than *two feet* by *one foot*, exclusive of the frame, and opening directly into the external air :

He shall, in addition to such window, cause the water-closet to be provided with

adequate means of constant ventilation by at least one air-brick built in an external wall of such water-closet, or by an air-shaft, or by some other effectual method or appliance:

(iii.) He shall furnish the water-closet with a separate cistern, or flushing box of adequate capacity, which shall be so constructed, fitted, and placed as to admit of the supply of water for use in such water-closet without any direct connexion between any service pipe upon the premises and any part of the apparatus of such water-closet, other than such cistern, or flushing box:

He shall furnish the water-closet with a suitable apparatus for the effectual application of water to any pan, basin, or other receptacle with which such apparatus may be connected and used, and for the effectual flushing and cleansing of such pan, basin, or other receptacle, and for the prompt and effectual removal therefrom of any solid or liquid filth which may from time to time be deposited therein:

He shall furnish the water-closet with a pan, basin, or other suitable receptacle of non-absorbent material, and of such shape, of such capacity, and of such mode of construction as to receive and contain a sufficient quantity of water, and to allow all filth which may from time to time be deposited in such pan, basin, or receptacle to fall free of the sides thereof, and directly into the water received and contained in such pan, basin, or receptacle:

He shall not construct or fix under such pan, basin, or receptacle any "container" or other similar fitting:

He shall not construct or fix in or in connexion with the water-closet apparatus any trap of the kind known as a "D trap."

14. In every case where, for the purpose of providing privy accommodation for a lodging-house in

pursuance of the requirements of any byelaw in that behalf, the construction of a new earth-closet is necessary, and where such construction, so far as regards the several details herein-after specified, is not already the subject of regulation by any statute or byelaw in force within the district, the landlord shall construct such earth-closet in accordance with the following rules :—

(i.) If the earth-closet is intended to be within the house, he shall construct such earth-closet in such a position that one of its sides at the least shall be an external wall :

(ii.) He shall construct in one of the walls of the earth-closet, whether the situation of such earth-closet is or is not within the house, a window of not less dimensions than *two feet* by *one foot*, exclusive of the frame, and opening directly into the external air :

He shall, in addition to such window, cause the earth-closet to be provided with adequate means of constant ventilation by at least one air-brick built in an external wall of such earth-closet, or by an air-shaft, or by some other effectual method or appliance :

(iii.) He shall furnish the earth-closet with a reservoir or receptacle of suitable construction and of adequate capacity for dry earth or some other deodorising substance, and he shall construct and fix such reservoir or receptacle in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of ready access to such reservoir or receptacle for the purpose of depositing therein the necessary supply of dry earth or other deodorising substance :

He shall construct or fix, in connexion with such reservoir or receptacle, suitable means or apparatus for the frequent and effectual application of a sufficient quantity of dry earth or other deodorising substance to any filth which may from time to time be deposited in any pan, pit, or other receptacle for filth constructed, fitted, or

used in or in connexion with such earth-closet:

(iv.) If he provides in or in connexion with the earth-closet a fixed receptacle for filth, he shall construct or fix such receptacle in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of the frequent and effectual application of a sufficient quantity of dry earth or other deodorising substance to any filth which may from time to time be deposited in such receptacle, and in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of ready access to such receptacle for the purpose of removing the contents thereof. He shall not construct such receptacle of a capacity greater than may be sufficient to contain such filth and dry earth or other deodorising substance as may be deposited therein during a period not exceeding *three months*, or in any case of a capacity exceeding *forty cubic feet*. He shall construct such receptacle of such material or materials, and in such a manner as to prevent any absorption by any part of such receptacle of any filth deposited therein, or any escape, by leakage or otherwise, of any part of the contents of such receptacle. He shall construct or fix such receptacle so that the bottom or floor thereof shall be at least *three inches* above the level of the surface of the ground immediately adjoining the earth-closet, and so that the contents of such receptacle may not at any time be exposed to any rainfall, or to the drainage of any waste water or liquid refuse from any adjoining premises:

(v.) If he provides in or in connexion with the earth-closet a movable receptacle for filth, he shall construct such earth-closet so that the position and mode of fitting of such receptacle may admit of the frequent and effectual application of a sufficient quantity of dry earth or other deodorising substance to any filth which may from

time to time be deposited in such receptacle, and may also admit of ready access to that part of the earth-closet in which such receptacle may be placed or fitted, and of the convenient removal of such receptacle or of the contents thereof. He shall also construct such earth-closet so that the contents of such receptacle may not at any time be exposed to any rainfall, or to the drainage of any waste water or liquid refuse from any adjoining premises.

15. In every case where, for the purpose of providing privy accommodation for a lodging-house in pursuance of the requirements of any byelaw in that behalf, the construction of a new privy is necessary, and where such construction, so far as regards the several details herein-after specified is not already the subject of regulation by any statute or byelaw in force within the district, the landlord shall construct such privy in accordance with the following rules:—

(i.) He shall construct the privy at a distance of *six feet* at the least from a dwelling-house or public building, or any building in which any person may be or may be intended to be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business:

(ii.) He shall not construct the privy within the distance of *thirty feet* from any well, spring, or stream of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drinks for the use of man, or otherwise in such a position as to render any such water liable to pollution:

(iii.) He shall construct the privy in such a manner and in such a position as to afford ready means of access to such privy for the purpose of cleansing such privy and of removing filth therefrom, and in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of all filth being removed from such privy, and from the premises to which such privy

may belong, without being carried through any dwelling-house or public building or any building in which any person may be or may be intended to be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business:

(iv.) He shall provide the privy with a sufficient opening for ventilation, as near to the top as practicable, and communicating directly with the external air:

He shall cause the floor of the privy to be flagged or paved with hard tiles or other non-absorbent material, and he shall construct such floor so that it shall be in every part thereof at a height of not less than *six inches* above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining such privy, and so that such floor shall have a fall or inclination towards the door of such privy of *half-an-inch* to the foot:

(v.) If the privy is constructed for use in combination with a fixed receptacle for filth, he shall construct or fix in or in connexion with the privy suitable means or apparatus for the frequent and effectual application of ashes, dust, or dry refuse to any filth which may from time to time be deposited in such receptacle. He shall construct such receptacle so that the contents thereof may not at any time be exposed to any rainfall, or the drainage of any waste water or liquid refuse from any adjoining premises. He shall construct such receptacle of such material or materials and in such a manner as to prevent any absorption by any part of such receptacle of any filth deposited therein, or any escape, by leakage or otherwise, of any part of the contents of such receptacle. He shall construct such receptacle so that the bottom or floor thereof shall be in every part at least *three inches* above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining the privy. He shall not in any case construct such receptacle of a capacity exceeding *eight*

cubic feet. He shall construct the seat of the privy so that the whole of such seat, or a sufficient part thereof, may be readily removed or adjusted in such a manner as to afford adequate access to such receptacle for the purpose of removing the contents thereof, and of cleansing such receptacle, or shall otherwise provide in or in connexion with the privy adequate means of access to such receptacle for the purpose aforesaid:

(vi.) If the privy is constructed for use in combination with a movable receptacle for filth, he shall construct over the whole area of the space immediately beneath the seat of the privy, a flagged or asphalted floor, at a height of not less than *three inches* above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining the privy; and he shall cause the whole extent of each side of such space between the floor and the seat to be constructed of flagging, slate, or good brickwork, at least *nine inches* thick, and rendered in good cement or asphalted. He shall construct the seat of the privy, the aperture in such seat, and the space beneath such seat, of such dimensions as to admit of a movable receptacle for filth of a capacity not exceeding *two cubic feet* being placed and fitted beneath such seat in such a manner and in such a position as may effectually prevent the deposit upon the floor or sides of the space beneath such seat, or elsewhere than in such receptacle, of any filth which may from time to time fall or be cast through the aperture in such seat. He shall construct the seat of the privy so that the whole of such seat, or a sufficient part thereof, may be readily removed or adjusted in such a manner as to afford adequate access to the space beneath such seat for the purpose of cleansing such space, or of removing therefrom or placing and fitting therein the appropriate receptacle for filth:

(vii.) He shall not cause or suffer any part of the space under the seat of the privy, or any part of any receptacle for filth in or in connexion with the privy to communicate with any drain.

16. In every case where a lodger in a lodging-house is entitled to the exclusive use of any court, courtyard, area, or other open space within the curtilage of the premises, such lodger shall cause such court, courtyard, area, or other open space to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be requisite for the purpose of keeping the same in a clean and wholesome condition.

17. In every case where two or more lodgers in a lodging-house are entitled to the use in common of any court, courtyard, area, or other open space within the curtilage of the premises, the landlord shall cause such court, courtyard, area, or other open space to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be requisite for the purpose of keeping the same in a clean and wholesome condition.

18. The landlord of a lodging-house shall cause every part of the structure of every water-closet belonging to such house to be maintained at all times in good order, and every part of the apparatus of such water-closet, and every drain or means of drainage with which such water-closet may communicate to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

19. The landlord of a lodging-house shall cause every part of the structure of every earth-closet or privy belonging to such house and every receptacle for filth provided or used in or in connexion with such earth-closet or privy to be maintained at all times in good order.

He shall cause all such means or apparatus as may be provided or used, in or in connexion with such earth-closet or privy and such receptacle, for the frequent and effectual application of dry earth

or of any other deodorising substance to any filth deposited in such receptacle to be maintained at all times in good order.

20. In every case where a lodger in a lodging-house is entitled to the exclusive use of any water-closet, earth-closet, or privy belonging to such house, such lodger shall cause the pan, seat, floor, and walls of such water-closet, and the seat, floor, and walls of such earth-closet or privy to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary for the purpose of keeping such pan, seat, floor, and walls in a clean and wholesome condition.

21. In every case where two or more lodgers in a lodging-house are entitled to the use in common of any water-closet, earth-closet, or privy belonging to such house, the landlord shall cause the pan, seat, floor, and walls of such water-closet, and the seat, floor, and walls of such earth-closet, or privy to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary for the purpose of keeping such pan, seat, floor, and walls in a clean and wholesome condition.

22. In every case where a lodger in a lodging-house is entitled to the exclusive use of any earth-closet or privy belonging to such house, such lodger shall cause every receptacle for filth provided or used in or in connexion with such earth-closet or privy to be maintained at all times in a wholesome condition.

He shall cause a sufficient supply of dry earth or of some other deodorising substance to be from time to time provided for use in such earth-closet, privy, or receptacle for filth, and shall cause such dry earth or other deodorising substance to be frequently and effectually applied to such filth, or he shall cause such dry earth or other deodorising substance as may from time to time be supplied to such house, in pursuance of the statutory provision in that behalf, by the Sanitary Authority or by any person with whom they may contract for the purpose, to be frequently and effectually applied to such filth.

23. In every case where two or more lodgers in a lodging-house are entitled to the use in common of any earth-closet or privy belonging to such house, the landlord shall cause every receptacle for filth provided or used in or in connexion with such earth-closet or privy to be maintained at all times in a wholesome condition.

He shall cause a sufficient supply of dry earth or of some other deodorising substance to be from time to time provided for use in such earth-closet, privy, or receptacle for filth, and shall cause such dry earth or other deodorising substance to be frequently and effectually applied to such filth, or he shall cause such dry earth or other deodorising substance as may from time to time be supplied to such house, in pursuance of the statutory provision in that behalf, by the Sanitary Authority or by any person with whom they may contract for the purpose, to be frequently and effectually applied to such filth.

24. The landlord of a lodging-house shall cause every part of the structure of every ashpit belonging to such house to be maintained at all times in good order.

25. In every case where a lodger in a lodging-house is entitled to the exclusive use of any ashpit belonging to such house, such lodger shall cause such ashpit to be kept at all times in a wholesome condition.

26. In every case where two or more lodgers in a lodging-house are entitled to the use in common of any ashpit belonging to such house, the landlord shall cause such ashpit to be kept at all times in a wholesome condition.

27. A lodger in a lodging-house, or an occupant of any room therein, shall not throw any filth or wet refuse into any ashpit belonging to such house and constructed and adapted for use only as a receptacle for ashes, dust, and dry refuse.

28. Every lodger in a lodging-house shall cause the floor of every room which has been let to

him to be thoroughly swept once at least in *every day*, and to be thoroughly washed once at least in *every week*.

29. Every lodger in a lodging-house shall cause every window, every fixture or fitting of wood, stone, or metal, and every painted surface in every room which has been let to him to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be requisite.

30. Every lodger in a lodging-house shall cause all solid or liquid filth or refuse to be removed once at least in *every day* from every room which has been let to him, and shall once at least in *every day* cause every vessel, utensil, or other receptacle for such filth or refuse to be thoroughly cleansed.

31. In every case where a lodger in a lodging-house is entitled to the exclusive use of any staircase, landing, or passage in such house, such lodger shall cause every part of such staircase, landing, or passage to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be requisite.

32. In every case where two or more lodgers in a lodging-house are entitled to the use in common of any staircase, landing, or passage in such house, the landlord shall cause every part of such staircase, landing, or passage to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be requisite.

33. A lodger in a lodging-house shall not cause or suffer any animal to be kept in any room which has been let to such lodger or elsewhere upon the premises in such a manner as to render the condition of such room or premises filthy or unwholesome.

34. In every case where a lodger in a lodging-house is entitled to the exclusive use of any cistern or other receptacle for the storage of water supplied to the premises, such lodger shall cause every part of the interior of such cistern or receptacle to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time

as often as may be requisite for the purpose of keeping the same in a clean and wholesome condition.

35. In every case where two or more lodgers in a lodging-house are entitled to the use in common of any cistern or other receptacle for the storage of water supplied to the premises, the landlord shall cause every part of the interior of such cistern or receptacle to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be requisite for the purpose of keeping the same in a clean and wholesome condition.

36. The landlord of a lodging-house shall cause all such means of ventilation as may be provided in or in connexion with any room or passage in such house and in or in connexion with any water-closet, earth-closet, or privy belonging to such house to be maintained at all times in good order.

37. The landlord of a lodging-house shall, in the first week of the month of in every year, cause every part of the premises to be cleansed.

He shall, at the same time, except in such cases as are herein-after specified, cause every area, the interior surface of every ceiling and wall of every water-closet, earth-closet, or privy belonging to the premises, and the interior surface of every ceiling and wall of every room, staircase, and passage in the house to be thoroughly washed with hot lime-wash:

Provided that the foregoing requirement with respect to the lime-washing of the internal surface of the walls of rooms, staircases, and passages shall not apply in any case where the internal surface of any such wall is painted, or where the material of or with which such surface is constructed or covered is such as to render the lime-washing thereof unsuitable or inexpedient, and where such surface is thoroughly cleansed, and the paint or other covering is renewed, if the renewal thereof be necessary for the purpose of keeping the premises in a cleanly and wholesome condition.

38. The landlord of a lodging-house shall cause every court and courtyard thereof to be properly

paved with a hard, durable, and impervious pavement, evenly and closely laid upon a sufficient bed of good concrete and sloped to a properly constructed channel leading to a trapped gully grating, which shall be so constructed and placed as effectually to carry off all rain or waste water from such court or courtyard.

He shall cause such pavement, channel, and grating to be kept at all times in good order and in proper repair.

39. Every lodger in a lodging-house shall, except in such cases as are herein-after specified, cause every window of every room which has been let to him, and which is used as a sleeping apartment, to be opened and to be kept fully open for *one hour* at least in the forenoon and for *one hour* at least in the afternoon of every day:

Provided that such lodger shall not be required, in pursuance of this byelaw, to cause any such window to be opened or to be kept open at any time when the state of the weather is such as to render it necessary that the window should be closed, or when any bed in any such room may be occupied by any person in consequence of sickness or of some other sufficient cause.

40. The landlord of a lodging-house, immediately after he shall have been informed, or shall have ascertained that any person in such house is ill of an infectious disease, shall give written notice thereof to the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary Authority.

41. In every case where a lodger in a lodging-house has been informed, or has ascertained, or has reasonable grounds for believing that an occupant of any room which has been let to such lodger is ill of an infectious disease, such lodger shall forthwith give written notice thereof to the landlord and to the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary Authority, and verbal or written notice thereof to every other lodger in such house.

42. In every case where, in pursuance of the statutory provision in that behalf, an order of a justice has been obtained for the removal from

a lodging-house to a hospital, or other place for the reception of the sick, of a person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, the landlord of such house, and the lodger to whom any room whereof such person may be an occupant has been let shall, on being informed of such order, forthwith take all such steps as may be requisite on the part of such landlord and of such lodger, respectively, to secure the safe and prompt removal of such person in compliance with such order, and shall, in and about such removal, adopt all such precautions as, in accordance with any instructions which such landlord and such lodger, respectively, may receive from the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary Authority, may be most suitable for the circumstances of the case.

Penalties.

43. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of , and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority:

Provided nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

LONDON: Printed by Eyre and Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
[6698.—3500.—7/88.]

MODEL BYELAWS

ISSUED BY

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

FOR THE USE OF

SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

XIV.

Cemeteries.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C.; or
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK, 6, NORTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1890.
Price Twopence.

MEMORANDUM.

By section 2 of the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. 31.), it is enacted that the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, as to a Mortuary or place for the reception of the dead before interment shall extend to a Cemetery or place for the interment of the dead.

The effect of this extension to a Cemetery of the powers which, under section 141 of the Public Health Act, 1875, may be exercised by a Local Authority in relation to a Mortuary is to enable the Authority to make byelaws with respect to the management and charges for use of the Cemetery.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
16th February 1881.

x 62113. Wt. 23645. A 2

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

THE MANAGEMENT

OF

A CEMETERY.

Interpretation of Terms.

1. In the construction of these byelaws the following words have the meanings herein-after respectively assigned to them, unless such meanings be repugnant to or inconsistent with the context or subject matter in which such words occur; that is to say,

"Grave" means a burial-place formed in the ground by excavation and without any internal wall of brickwork or stonework or any other artificial lining:

"Vault" includes underground burial-places of every description, except graves, to which the word "grave" interpreted as aforesaid applies.

2. Every person who, in any part of the cemetery, causes a vault to be built for use as a burial-place, shall cause the vault to be enclosed with walls constructed of good bricks, stone, or other hard and suitable material, properly bonded and solidly put together:

(*a.*) With good mortar compounded of good lime and clean sharp sand, or other suitable material; or

(*b.*) With good cement; or

(*c.*) With good cement mixed with clean sharp sand.

3. A person shall not, in any part of the cemetery, except as is herein-after provided, cause or suffer more than one body to be buried at any one time in a grave in respect of which no exclusive right of burial has been granted by the Sanitary Authority:

Provided that this byelaw shall not be deemed to prohibit the burial at any one time in any such grave of two or more bodies of persons who were members of the same family.

4. In every case where, in any part of the cemetery, the body of a person whose age at the time of death did not exceed *twelve* years has been buried in a grave in respect of which no exclusive right of burial has been granted by the Sanitary Authority, a person shall not, at any time within a period of *eight* years after the date of the burial of the body, cause or suffer the grave to be opened for the purpose of burying therein the body of a person who was not a member of the family of which a person whose body has already been buried in the grave was a member.

5. In every case where, in any part of the cemetery, the body of a person whose age at the time of death exceeded *twelve* years has been buried in a grave in respect of which no exclusive right of burial has been granted by the Sanitary Authority, a person shall not, at any time within a period of *fourteen* years after the date of the burial of the body, cause or suffer the grave to be opened for the purpose of burying therein the body of a person who was not a member of the family of which a person whose body has already been buried in the grave was a member.

6. A person shall not, in any part of the cemetery, cause or suffer the body of a person whose age at the time of death did not exceed *twelve* years to be buried in a grave in such a manner as to require or allow any part of the coffin containing the body to be placed at a less depth than *three feet* below the level of the surface of the ground adjoining the grave.

7. A person shall not, in any part of the cemetery, cause or suffer the body of a person whose age at the time of death exceeded *twelve* years to be buried in a grave in such a manner as to require or allow any part of the coffin containing the body to be placed at a less depth than *four feet* below the level of the surface of the ground adjoining the grave.

8. A person shall not, in any part of the cemetery, cause a body to be buried in a grave otherwise than in such a manner as to provide by means of a sufficient layer or layers of earth, which shall throughout be

closely rammed down, and be not less than *one foot* in thickness, for the effectual separation of the coffin containing the body from any coffin already placed in the grave.

9. Every person who, in any part of the cemetery, buries a body in a vault shall, within a period of hours after the deposit in the vault of the coffin containing the body, cause the coffin to be wholly and permanently embedded in and covered with a layer or layers of good cement concrete, not less in any part than *inches* in thickness, or to be wholly and permanently enclosed in a separate cell or receptacle which shall be constructed of slate or stone flagging not less than *two inches* in thickness, properly jointed in cement, or of good brickwork in cement, and in such a manner as to prevent, as far as may be practicable, the escape of any noxious gas from the interior of the cell, or receptacle.

10. Every person who, in any part of the cemetery, buries a body in a grave in respect of which an exclusive right of burial has been granted by the Sanitary Authority shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the lapse of such a period as may reasonably suffice for the natural subsidence of the earth with which the grave has been filled up, cause the surface of the grave to be properly covered with fresh turf, or with any gravestone or monument which, in pursuance of any grant by the Sanitary Authority, may lawfully be erected or placed on the grave, or shall cause the surface of the grave to be planted with shrubs or with other suitable vegetation.

11. A person shall not, in any part of the cemetery, by any violent or indecent behaviour, prevent, interrupt, or delay the decent and solemn burial of any body.

12. Every person who offends against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of , and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority.

Provided, nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence, may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

LONDON: Printed by EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
[23645.—500.—3/90.]

MODEL BYELAWS

ISSUED BY

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

FOR THE USE OF

SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

XV.

Mortuaries.

LONDON:
Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
AND SOLD BY
KNIGHT & Co., 90, Fleet Street; SHAW & SONS, Fetter Lane;
AND
HADDEN, BEST, & Co., 227, Strand.

1882.

Price Twopence.

MEMORANDUM.

By section 141 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 and 39 Vict. c. 55), it is enacted as follows:—

"Any Local Authority may, and if required by the "Local Government Board shall, provide and fit up a "proper place for the reception of dead bodies before "interment (in this Act called a Mortuary), and may "make byelaws with respect to the management, and "charges for use of the same; they may also provide "for the decent and economical interment, at charges to "be fixed by such byelaws, of any dead body which may "be received into a Mortuary."

The next section (142) is in these terms:—

"Where the body of one who has died of any infectious "disease is retained in a room in which persons live or "sleep, or any dead body which is in such a state as to "endanger the health of the inmates of the same house or "room is retained in such house or room, any justice may, "on a certificate signed by a legally qualified medical "practitioner, order the body to be removed, at the cost "of the Local Authority, to any Mortuary provided by "such Authority, and direct the same to be buried within "a time to be limited in such order; and unless the "friends or relations of the deceased undertake to bury "the body within the time so limited, and do bury the "same, it shall be the duty of the relieving officer to bury "such body at the expense of the poor rate, but any "expense so incurred may be recovered by the relieving "officer in a summary manner from any person legally "liable to pay the expense of such burial."

"Any person obstructing the execution of an order "made by a justice under this section shall be liable to a "penalty not exceeding five pounds."

With regard to the enactments above cited, it is to be observed that they are intended to meet the requirements of all cases in which a Mortuary is used, whether voluntarily or compulsorily. It is, however, chiefly in relation to those cases where the Mortuary is used otherwise than in pursuance of an order of a justice under section 142, that it is important to consider to what extent Sanitary Authorities should avail themselves of their power of making byelaws, and also by what other means they may provide for the efficient management of the Mortuary, and for the removal and reception of the dead with least danger to the living.

It cannot be doubted that, apart from such cases as would come within the operation of section 142, there are many instances in which manifest benefit would result from the use of the Mortuary for the reception of the dead during the period preceding burial. In the interests of the public health, it is clearly desirable that those who might otherwise seek permission to remove a corpse to the Mortuary should not be deterred by regulations of undue stringency, or by any apparent disregard of care and decency in the internal arrangements or management of the building.

It is quite possible that at some future time, when the voluntary use of Mortuaries may have become more general than at present, Sanitary Authorities may find it expedient to exercise more fully their power of making byelaws under section 141. Under existing circumstances, however, it appears to the Board that Sanitary Authorities may be advised to rely upon good administrative arrangements rather than upon byelaws for the proper management of their Mortuaries. For certain purposes byelaws will doubtless be necessary in most districts for which Mortuaries have been provided. To such purposes the clauses comprised in the accompanying Model Series of byelaws have reference.

The first and second of these clauses are designed to secure the removal of the corpse for burial within a specified period. The third and fourth clauses are intended for the prevention of misbehaviour. The fifth clause has been framed with the view of requiring under-

takers to convey empty shells from the premises without delay.

With regard to the first and second clauses, it may be well to point out that byelaws in these terms will not be operative in any case where a corpse has been removed to the Mortuary in pursuance of a justice's order under section 142. In such a case, the limitation of the time within which the corpse is to be buried is a matter for which the justice is expressly authorized to give the necessary direction.

In other cases, however, it is important that the Sanitary Authority should have the power of enforcing the removal of corpses after a sufficient interval. Ordinarily, it may be assumed that there will be no difficulty in securing compliance with the requirements of this byelaw. The person who has obtained permission to use the Mortuary for the reception of the corpse will, in the majority of instances, be in a position to provide for its removal within the prescribed time. But it may be well to draw attention to the fact that the provision in section 142, which requires the relieving officer, in default of the friends or relations of the deceased, to bury at the expense of the poor rate, is confined to cases where the removal of the body to the Mortuary has been ordered by a justice and he has directed the burial to take place within a limited time.

With reference to other cases, it is to be observed that, although the 7 and 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 31, empowers the Board of Guardians to bury, at the cost of the poor rate, the body of any poor person which may be within their parish or union, there is no obligation upon them to incur this expense unless the body is lying in the workhouse or on premises belonging to the Guardians. If, therefore, the body of a poor person has been received in the Mortuary it by no means follows that the Guardians or their duly authorized officer could be rendered responsible for the observance of the byelaw prescribing the period within which the body must be removed. It is possible that cases may occur where this responsibility may attach to the Guardians or their officer in consequence of the directions which they may have given in pursuance of the enactment above-mentioned, and in all such cases the Guardians or their officer, on being

informed of the requirements of the byelaws, would no doubt take steps to ensure compliance with those requirements. Where, however, the cost of burial is only partially defrayed out of the poor rates, the Sanitary Authority, in dealing with an application for permission to use the Mortuary, may sometimes find it necessary to ascertain that the applicant is, either voluntarily or by obligation, in a position to control the arrangements with regard to the burial, and may therefore, in the event of permission to use the Mortuary being granted at his request, be held liable for neglect to comply with the byelaw limiting the time within which the body should be removed. But, upon the whole, it may be reasonably expected that the instances in which the Sanitary Authority may deem it incumbent upon them to enforce the byelaws as to the removal of bodies will be extremely rare.

The Sanitary Authority will probably find that the practical questions requiring consideration in connexion with any Mortuary which they may provide will chiefly relate to (1.) the selection of a suitable site and structure, and (2.) the adoption of such administrative arrangements as will best serve the purpose of inducing persons to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the Mortuary for the safe and decent keeping of the dead during the interval before interment.

Upon these points, the Board have to offer the following suggestions.

1. *As to site and structure.*

In the choice of a site, care should be taken to ensure that the buildings to be erected thereon shall, as far as practicable, be isolated and unobtrusive. It may, indeed, be desirable to place the buildings on the site in such a position and manner as to admit of their being concealed from public view until the entrance gate to the premises has been passed.

The buildings should be substantial structures of brick or stone. In their external appearance attention should be paid to such architectural features as may serve to convey the impression of due respect for the dead.

Every chamber intended for the reception of corpses should be on the ground or basement floor.

In addition to such chambers, the premises should, if possible, comprise:

(*a.*) A waiting room for visitors to the Mortuary and for the use of mourners assembling there for funeral purposes;

(*b.*) A caretaker's dwelling-house; and

(*c.*) A shed or outhouse for the keeping of shells or other necessary appliances.

For these and other structural arrangements provision may be made in the manner indicated in the plan appended to this memorandum.

In the construction of each chamber intended for the reception of the dead, care should be taken to ensure convenience, decency, cleanliness, and coolness.

The chamber should be lofty and the area of its floor sufficient to allow freedom of movement between the slabs or tables on which the dead are to be placed.

There should be a ceiling to the chamber, or, if it be open to the roof, there should be a double roof with a space of 8 inches at least between the outer and inner covering or with the addition of an intervening layer of felt.

Louvres or air-gratings under the eaves will be the best means of ventilation.

The chamber should, if practicable, be lighted by windows on the north side. If it is necessary to place windows on the south, east, or west sides, external louvre blinds should be provided for the windows.

The floor should be paved evenly and closely. The material used may be stone or slate; but a uniform cement floor is preferable.

Water should be laid on so as to be drawn from a tap within the chamber.

Shelves which may be conveniently placed around the interior of the chamber, and tables which may occupy any part of its area should preferably be made of slate slabs. If stone is used it should be smoothed on the upper surface and free edges.

The shelves and tables should be placed so that their upper surfaces may be at a height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet or of not more than 3 feet above the floor.

The ceiling and the internal surface of the walls should be whitewashed. The outside of the roof should also be whitened.

The entrance to the chamber should be direct, without the intervention of any passage.

The number of chambers should be at least two, so that one may be appropriated exclusively for the bodies of persons who have died of infectious disease, and the other for the bodies of persons whose death has been due to other causes. It may be expedient to place these chambers as far apart as may be practicable, so that persons visiting the chamber used for the reception of the bodies of those who have died of non-infectious disease may have no reason to fear infection.

2. *As to administrative arrangements.*

No obstacle or difficulty should be placed in the way of receiving a body at any hour of the day or night. To obviate unnecessary applications for reception at night, it will probably be found sufficient to affix to the entrance gate a notice requesting persons to abstain, except in cases of emergency, from applying for the admission of bodies during certain specified hours of the night.

A caretaker should reside upon the premises, and his duties should comprise the general management of the Mortuary, the maintenance of cleanliness, decency, and good order, and the keeping of such books or registers as the regulations of the Sanitary Authority may prescribe.

It will probably be found expedient to require the caretaker, in the case of each corpse received upon the premises, to ascertain and record the following particulars, namely:

(*a.*) Christian name and surname of the deceased;
(*b.*) Sex;
(*c.*) Age;
(*d.*) Cause of death;
(*e.*) Number of house and name of street or other description of the place whence the body has been brought to the Mortuary;
(*f.*) Name and address of the person by whose order the body has been brought to the Mortuary; and
(*g.*) Date of the removal of the body for burial.

It should, however, be clearly understood by the caretaker, that he would not be justified in refusing to admit a corpse on the ground that these particulars cannot be given at the time when the application for admission is made to him.

A sufficient number of shells of different sizes should be kept at the Mortuary in charge of the caretaker, and he should be empowered to lend them to undertakers or other responsible persons for the conveyance of bodies to the Mortuary.

The shells when not in use should be kept in a shed or other suitable place.

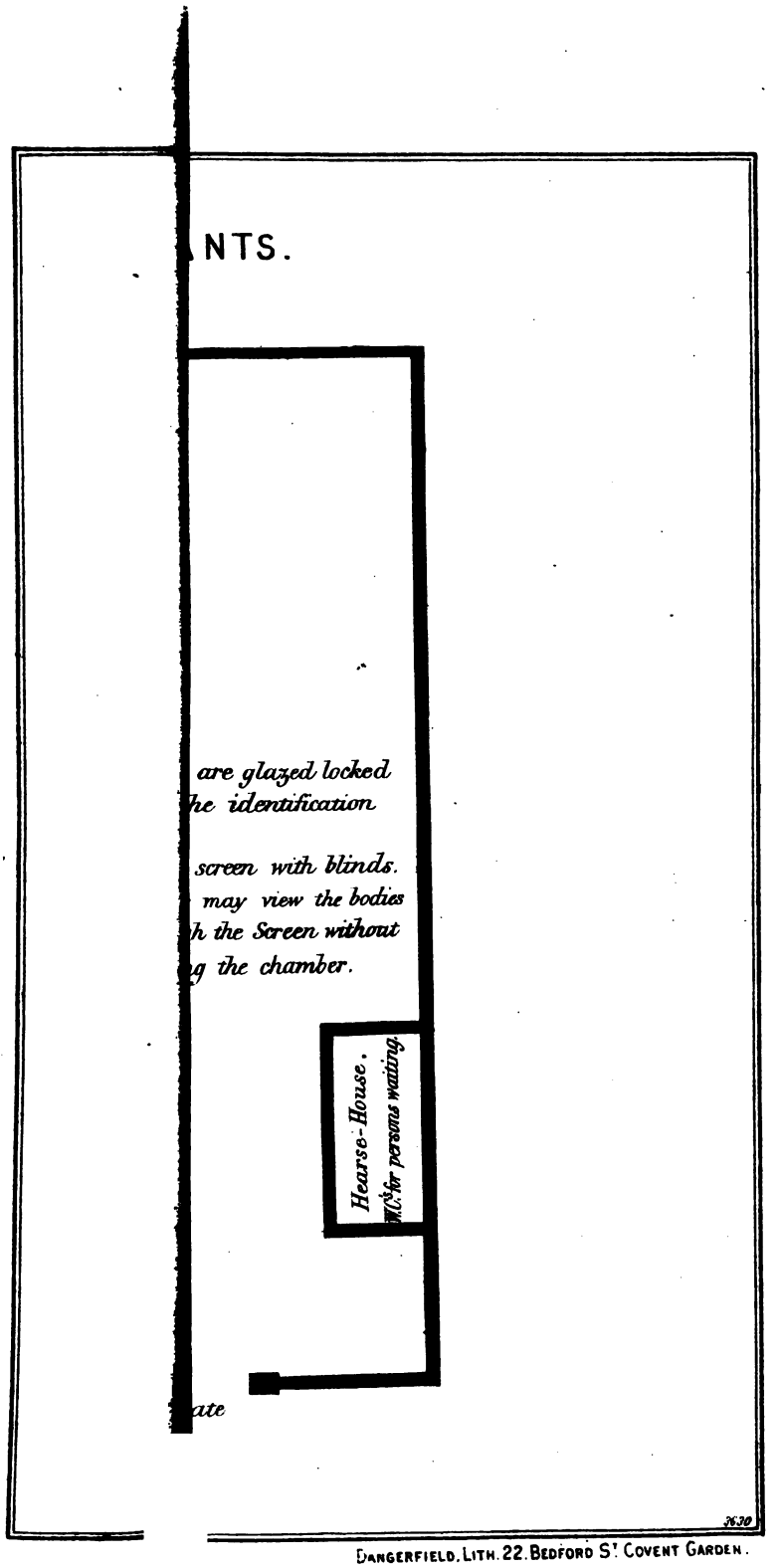
Each shell should be constructed of strong wood, painted externally. The interior of the shell and the inner surface of its cover should be lined with tinned copper.

Each shell after being used and before being deposited in the shed or other place for storage should be thoroughly cleansed by the caretaker.

No dead body should be received upon the premises unless it is enclosed in a shell or coffin.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
25th July 1882.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3630
DANGERFIELD, LITH. 22. BEDFORD S.T COVENT GARDEN.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

THE MANAGEMENT OF

A

MORTUARY.

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1. Every person who, in pursuance of permission obtained from the Sanitary Authority, has caused the body of one who has died of an infectious disease to be deposited in the Mortuary shall cause the body to be removed therefrom for the purpose of interment within a period of days from the date of death.

2. Every person who, in pursuance of permission obtained from the Sanitary Authority, has caused the body of one who has died of a non-infectious disease to be deposited in the Mortuary shall cause the body to be removed therefrom for the purpose of interment within a period of days from the date of death.

3. Every person for the time being employed in depositing a body in the Mortuary, or in removing a body therefrom, shall, while so employed, conduct himself in all respects with decency and propriety.

4. Every person who, being a friend or relative of one whose body has been deposited in the Mortuary, has been admitted to view the body shall, while on the premises, conduct himself in all respects with decency and propriety.

5. Every person who, for the purpose of depositing a body in the Mortuary, uses a shell which has not been provided by the Sanitary Authority shall, in every case where the body is transferred from the shell before being carried from the premises to the place of burial, cause

the shell, as soon as conveniently may be after the transfer of the body therefrom, to be removed from the premises.

6. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of , and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority:

Provided nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. B. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
[9228.—2500.—9/82.]

MODEL BYELAWS

ISSUED BY

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

FOR THE USE OF

SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

XVI.

Offensive Trades.

LONDON:
Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
AND SOLD BY
KNIGHT & Co., 90, Fleet Street; SHAW & SONS, Fetter Lane;
AND
HAIDEN, BEST, & Co., 227, Strand.

1882.

Price Sixpence.

MEMORANDUM.

By section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55), it is enacted as follows:—

"Any person who, after the passing of this Act, "establishes within the district of an Urban Autho- "rity, without their consent in writing, any offensive "trade; that is to say, the trade of—

"Blood-boiler, or
"Bone-boiler, or
"Fellmonger, or
"Soap-boiler, or
"Tallow-melter, or
"Tripe-boiler, or
"Any other noxious or offensive "trade business or manufacture,

"shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty "pounds in respect of the establishment thereof, and "any person carrying on a business so established "shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty "shillings for every day on which the offence is "continued, whether there has or has not been any "conviction in respect of the establishment thereof."

The next section (113) is in these terms:—

"Any Urban Authority may from time to time "make byelaws with respect to any offensive trades "established with their consent either before or after "the passing of this Act, in order to prevent or "diminish the noxious or injurious effects thereof."

It will be seen from the last cited enactment that, in order to bring a trade within the operation of the byelaws which the Urban Authority are empowered to make, the trade must belong to the class designated "offensive," and must have been established with the consent of the Authority either before or after the passing of the Public Health Act, 1875.

In ordinary cases there will, of course, be little difficulty in determining whether the circumstances

and date of the original establishment of any particular trade are such as to render it subject to the control which the Urban Authority may exercise by means of their byelaws.

But in relation to a trade other than those expressly mentioned in s. 112, that is to say, the trades of a blood-boiler, bone-boiler, fellmonger, soap-boiler, tallow-melter, and tripe-boiler, the question whether the materials and processes are such as to constitute a "noxious or offensive trade, business or manufacture" is one which will often be found to require careful consideration, and an accurate knowledge of the facts of the case.

When any such question comes before the Urban Authority they may be advised to give special heed to the principles which may be deduced from the decisions in Wanstead Local Board of Health, app., Hill, resp. (13 C.B. n.s. 479; 32 L.J. n.s. M.C. 135; 9 Jur. n.s. 972.), Passey, app., Oxford Local Board, resp. (43 J.P. 622), and Cardell, app., New Quay Local Board, resp. (39 J.P. 742.)

The first and last of these cases arose under s. 64 of the Public Health Act 1848, (11 & 12 Vict. c. 63,) an enactment of which the greater part has in substance been reproduced in s. 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875. The case of Passey, app., Oxford Local Board, resp., had reference to the last mentioned enactment.

In Wanstead Local Board of Health, app., Hill, resp., the question submitted for the opinion of the Court of Common Pleas was whether the trade or manufacture of brick-making was a noxious, or offensive business, trade, or manufacture intended to be designated by s. 64 of the Public Health Act, 1848. The Justices had found that brick-making was not necessarily such a business, trade, or manufacture, and their finding was upheld by the Court of Common Pleas. In the course of the argument, and, according to one report, in giving judgment Lord Chief Justice Erle drew attention to the fact that all the trades mentioned

in the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63. s. 64 specifically dealt with substances which were, or must necessarily become in themselves offensive. To this observation Mr. Justice Willes is reported as having referred in the following terms :—" It may well be " held that a brick-yard is not within the meaning " of the Act because, as observed by My Lord, all " the trades specified in the section involve the " collection of large quantities of animal matter " which, however the operation may be carried on, " must by putrefaction be a nuisance to the " neighbourhood. But that is not the case with " brick-making, and the general words of the " section must be controlled by the specific words " which precede them."

In Passey, app., Oxford Local Board, resp., it appeared that the appellant had recently established without the consent, and within the district of the Local Board, the business of a bone and rag merchant. On behalf of the respondents, three witnesses, viz., the Inspector of Nuisances, the Medical Officer of Health, and a neighbour, gave evidence before the Justices in support of the allegation that the trade as carried on by the appellant was noxious and offensive. The first witness deposed that in consequence of complaints he visited the premises in the month of August, and found the effluvia from the bones and rags very offensive. The Medical Officer of Health gave evidence to the effect that on the occasions of his visiting the premises, in the months of August and October, he found a noxious smell which in his judgment made the trade an offensive one. He was also of opinion that the smell when bad was injurious to health. The neighbour deposed that he had many times noticed offensive smells from the premises; that he had twice been made sick by these smells, and that his wife also had been ill from the same cause. Seven witnesses were called on behalf of the appellant, and it was contended by his counsel that the trade was not *ejusdem generis* with the six trades set out in s. 112 of the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55, or analogous thereto. The Justices, however, in the result found that the business was as a matter of fact a noxious and offensive one, and that, as a matter of law, it

was *ejusdem generis* with the six trades specified in s. 112. Upon a case stated for the opinion of the Queen's Bench Division Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, in giving judgment, observed, "The Justices in this "case found as a matter of fact that it was a noxious "trade. I agree that that is not enough, and that "it must also be one that is *ejusdem generis* with those "specified in the 112th section. I notice that those "mentioned seem to include animal matter in some "form. Here there is animal matter in the bones, "and the mere exposure of green bones may be "very offensive. I think the Justices were right in "their decision."

In the third case, Cardell, app., New Quay Local Board, resp., the Justices had found that the appellant had newly established the trade of a manure merchant and dealer in artificial manures at New Quay, within the district of the Local Board, and without their consent. From the case stated for the opinion of the Queen's Bench Division, it appeared that, upon the hearing of the information, the appellant admitted that he had established since the adoption of the Local Government Act, 1858, by the district of New Quay, and was carrying on within that district the business or trade of an artificial manure merchant. He also admitted that he sold there, but did not manufacture artificial manures; and that he had kept at one time 25 tons of a manure called corn manure, composed of dissolved beans and sulphuric acid. The respondents did not offer evidence to show that the trade, as carried on by the appellant, had been either noxious or offensive to residents in the locality of his building. The respondents contended that the trade of an artificial manure dealer, storing quantities of 25 tons at a time, was of itself noxious and offensive. On the other hand, it was urged, on behalf of the appellant, that the trade as conducted by him, not being one of those enumerated in the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63. s. 64, it was incumbent on the respondents to show that the trade was either offensive or noxious before the statute could be made applicable. The appellant also adduced the evidence of the Medical Officer of Health and of

another medical man residing and practising in the district. The former said that, on visiting the stores, he did not find them noxious nor was he offended; that the deposit of manure was not noxious; that the smell might annoy a person, and that he thought that the newly establishing of a manure business in a town might be offensive to many people. The other medical witness testified that he had not discovered that the stores were offensive in the least; that they certainly were not noxious; that all animal matter formerly contained in the manure had been destroyed by the action of the sulphuric acid, and that the earthy substances only remained.

The question of law arising for the opinion of the Court was, whether the trade, as conducted by the appellant, was such a trade as was prohibited by the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63. s. 64., "and this without proof on the part of the respondents of the trade being carried on in such a manner as to be noxious or offensive."

In giving judgment for the appellant, Mr. Justice Mellor observed, "We cannot say that as a matter of law this business is within the section, and is offensive. It is a question of fact for the Justices whether, in point of fact, it is offensive. The evidence stated did not support such a finding." Mr. Justice Quain added, "We cannot say that this trade is necessarily offensive. That must depend on the evidence, and here there was none."

From the above cited cases it seems to follow that, in seeking to establish an analogy between a particular trade and those specified in s. 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, the Urban Authority should attach much importance to the identity or similarity of the materials used in its processes. If a trade can be shown to involve the collection of large quantities of animal matter, or of substances which, without anything being done to them, must be or by progress of time must necessarily become a nuisance to the neighbourhood, it is probable that

the terms of s. 112 will be found sufficiently comprehensive to include such a trade.

But in order that a trade may be brought within the operation of that enactment, the Urban Authority should, in every case, be in a position to adduce adequate testimony in support of their allegation that the trade is noxious or offensive. That the Court of Summary Jurisdiction may be satisfied that the particular trade is noxious or offensive, and that their finding may be supported by the evidence, it is clearly essential that the Urban Authority should in every case be able to lay before the Court well ascertained facts as to the processes of the trade, and to show how their results may be noxious or offensive.

In the present series of Model byelaws it will be seen that the Board have included, in addition to the clauses relating to the trades specified in s. 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, byelaws for the regulation of the trades of a blood-drier, a leather-dresser, a tanner, a fat-melter or fat-extractor, a glue-maker, a size-maker, and a gut-scraper.

The Board may explain that, in embodying regulations as to these trades in their Model Series, they have been influenced by the knowledge that the substances used and the nature of the processes are such as, under ordinary circumstances, might be readily shown to be analogous to those of the trades specified in s. 112.

But although the Board do not anticipate that there will be any difficulty in bringing these trades within the scope of the last-mentioned enactment, the Urban Authority will bear in mind that, if in any case they should be compelled to have recourse to proceedings before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, they should be prepared with proof that the particular trade is being carried on in such a manner as to be noxious or offensive.

The Board may add that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have authorized

the Controller of the Stationery Office to reprint copies of that portion of the Report on Effluvium Nuisances by Dr. Ballard, one of the Medical Inspectors of the Board, which originally formed part of the supplement to their Sixth Annual Report, and which contains much valuable information respecting the several trades above referred to.

These copies will be on sale by the agents of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, viz. :—

Messrs. Knight & Co., 90, Fleet Street;
Messrs. Shaw & Sons, Fetter Lane; and
Messrs. Hadden, Best, & Co., 227, Strand;

at the price of 4*s*. a copy.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
25th July 1882.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

THE TRADE

OF

A BLOOD-BOILER.

1. Every blood-boiler shall cause all blood which has been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and which is not required for immediate use to be stored in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

2. Every blood-boiler shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all vapour emitted, during the process of boiling, from the contents of any pan or other receptacle upon the premises where his trade is carried on.

He shall, in every case, either cause the vapour to be discharged into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit of the diffusion of the vapour without noxious or injurious effects, or shall cause the vapour to pass directly from the pan or receptacle through a fire, or into a suitable condensing apparatus, or through a suitable condensing apparatus and then through a fire in such a manner as effectually to consume the vapour, or to deprive the same of all noxious or injurious properties.

3. Every blood-boiler shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connexion with the premises where his trade is carried on to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

4. Every blood-boiler shall, at all reasonable times, afford free access to every part of the premises where his trade is carried on to the Medical Officer of

Health, the Inspector of Nuisances, or the Surveyor of the Sanitary Authority, or to any committee specially appointed by the Sanitary Authority in that behalf, for the purpose of inspecting the premises.

5. Every blood-boiler who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of ; and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority :

Provided nevertheless that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

THE TRADE

OF

A BLOOD-DRIER.

1. Every blood-drier shall cause all blood which has been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and which is not required for immediate use to be stored in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

2. Every blood-drier shall, at the close of every working day, cause every floor or pavement elsewhere than in that part of the premises where the processes of drying and packing are carried on to be thoroughly washed.

3. Every blood-drier shall, at the close of every working day, cause every vessel or utensil and every implement which has been in use during the day upon the premises where his trade is carried on, or which is in a foul or offensive condition to be thoroughly cleansed.

4. Every blood-drier shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid filth or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed thereon.

5. Every blood-drier shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all vapour emitted, during the process of drying, from the contents of any pan or other receptacle or from any kiln or drying floor upon the premises where his trade is carried on.

He shall, in every case, either cause the vapour to be discharged into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit of the diffusion of the vapour without noxious or injurious effects, or shall cause the vapour to pass directly from the pan or receptacle, or from the kiln or drying floor through a fire, or into a suitable condensing apparatus, or through a suitable condensing apparatus and then through a fire in such a manner as effectually to consume the vapour, or to deprive the same of all noxious or injurious properties.

6. Every blood-drier shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connexion with the premises where his trade is carried on to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

7. Every blood-drier shall, at all reasonable times, afford free access to every part of the premises where his trade is carried on to the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances, or the Surveyor of the Sanitary Authority, or to any committee specially appointed by the Sanitary Authority in that behalf, for the purpose of inspecting the premises.

8. Every blood-drier who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of ; and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority:

Provided nevertheless that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

THE TRADE

OF

A BONE-BOILER.

---

1. Every bone-boiler shall cause all bones which have been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and which are not immediately required for boiling to be stored in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

2. Every bone-boiler shall, at the close of every working day, cause all grease, refuse, or filth which may have been spilled or splashed, or may have fallen or been deposited upon any floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be removed therefrom by scraping or some other effectual means of cleansing.

3. Every bone-boiler shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all vapour emitted, during the process of boiling, from the contents of any pan or tank, and all vapour emitted from any chamber used for the storage of boiled bones upon the premises where his trade is carried on.

He shall, in every case, either cause the vapour to be discharged into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit of the diffusion of the vapour without noxious or injurious effects, or shall cause the vapour to pass directly from the pan, tank, or chamber through a fire, or into a suitable condensing apparatus, or through a suitable condensing apparatus and then through a

fire in such a manner as effectually to consume the vapour, or to deprive the same of all noxious or injurious properties.

4. Every bone-boiler shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connexion with the premises where his trade is carried on to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

He shall cause all liquid refuse, before being discharged into any drain, to be cooled in such a manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

5. Every bone-boiler shall, at all reasonable times, afford free access to every part of the premises where his trade is carried on to the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances, or the Surveyor of the Sanitary Authority, or to any committee specially appointed by the Sanitary Authority in that behalf, for the purpose of inspecting the premises.

6. Every bone-boiler who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of ; and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority:

Provided nevertheless that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

THE TRADE

OF

A FELLMONGER.

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1. A fellmonger shall not cause or suffer any skin which, by reason of decomposition, has become useless for the purpose of leather-dressing, to be kept for a longer time than may be necessary in any part of the premises where his trade is carried on.

2. Every fellmonger shall, at the close of every working day, cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly swept.

He shall, at the same time, cause all filth or refuse deposited on the floor or pavement to be collected in suitable vessels or receptacles furnished with closely fitting covers, and to be forthwith removed therein from the premises.

3. Every fellmonger shall cause the supply of water in every tank or other receptacle used upon the premises where his trade is carried on for the washing or soaking of any skin to be renewed as often as may be necessary to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia from the contents of the tank or other receptacle.

4. Every fellmonger shall cause every tank or other receptacle used upon the premises where his trade is carried on for the washing or soaking of any skin to be emptied once at least in *every day*.

He shall cause every part of the tank or other receptacle, when emptied, to be thoroughly cleansed,

and shall cause all filth which has been removed therefrom to be forthwith conveyed from the premises in suitable vessels or receptacles furnished with closely fitting covers.

5. Every fellmonger shall cause all waste lime which has been taken out of any pit upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be forthwith deposited in suitable vessels or receptacles, or in a properly constructed cart or carriage which, when filled or loaded, shall be covered in such a manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia from the contents thereof, and shall, with all reasonable dispatch, be removed from the premises.

6. Every fellmonger shall cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid filth, or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may fall or be deposited thereon.

He shall also cause every part of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of every building used for any process of his trade to be thoroughly washed with hot lime-wash at least twice in *every year*, that is to say, at least once during the periods between the and day of *April*, and the and day of *October*, respectively.

7. Every fellmonger shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connexion with the premises where his trade is carried on to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

8. Every fellmonger shall, at all reasonable times, afford free access to every part of the premises where his trade is carried on to the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances, or the Surveyor of the Sanitary Authority, or to any committee specially appointed by the Sanitary Authority in that behalf, for the purpose of inspecting the premises.

9. Every fellmonger who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of ; and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority:

Provided nevertheless that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

THE TRADE

OF

A TANNER.

---

1. Every tanner shall, at the close of every working day, cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly swept.

He shall, at the same time, cause all hair, fleshings, and refuse fragments of skin, or other matter detached from any hide or butt to be collected and placed in a suitable part of the premises to await removal therefrom.

He shall cause the hair, fleshings, and refuse fragments which have been so collected and which are not intended to be forthwith subjected to any further trade process upon the premises to be removed therefrom with all reasonable dispatch.

2. Every tanner shall cause every beam, table, bench, knife, hammer, or other implement, or apparatus used upon the premises where his trade is carried on for the purpose of unhairing, fleshing, rounding, scudding, or stocking any hide or butt or in any other process of his trade to be cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to prevent any accumulation of filth, upon the beam, table, bench, knife, hammer, implement or apparatus.

3. Every tanner shall cause all waste lime which has been taken out of any pit upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be forthwith deposited in suitable vessels or receptacles, or in a properly constructed cart or carriage which, when filled or loaded, shall be covered in such a manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia from the contents thereof, and shall, with all reasonable dispatch, be removed from the premises.

4. Every tanner shall cause all filth which has been splashed upon any part of the internal surface of any wall of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be removed by scraping or by some other effectual means of cleansing at least twice in *every year*, that is to say, at least once during the periods between the and day of *March*, and the and day of *September*, respectively.

He shall at the same time cause every part of the interior above the floor or pavement of the building to be thoroughly washed with hot lime-wash.

5. Every tanner shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building and every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid filth or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon.

6. Every tanner shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connexion with the premises where his trade is carried on to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

7. Every tanner shall, at all reasonable times, afford free access to every part of the premises where his trade is carried on to the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances, or the Surveyor of the Sanitary Authority, or to any committee specially appointed by the Sanitary Authority in that behalf, for the purpose of inspecting the premises.

8. Every tanner who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of ; and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority:

Provided nevertheless that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

THE TRADE

OF

A LEATHER-DRESSER.

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1. Every leather-dresser shall, at the close of every working day, cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly swept.

He shall, at the same time, cause all fleshings and refuse fragments of skin or other matter detached from any pelt to be collected and placed in a suitable part of the premises to await removal therefrom.

He shall cause the fleshings and refuse fragments which have been so collected and which are not intended to be forthwith subjected to any further trade process upon the premises to be removed therefrom with all reasonable dispatch.

2. Every leather-dresser shall cause every beam or board, and every knife or other implement or apparatus used in the breaking or scraping of any pelt upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to prevent any accumulation of filth upon the beam, board, knife, implement or apparatus.

3. Every leather-dresser shall cause every part of the interior and exterior of every tub or other vessel or receptacle used upon the premises where his trade is carried on to hold a solution of the material known as "puer" to be thoroughly cleansed by scrubbing or by some other effectual means once at least in *every week*.

4. Every leather-dresser shall cause all waste lime which has been taken out of any pit upon the

premises where his trade is carried on to be forthwith deposited in suitable vessels or receptacles, or in a properly constructed cart or carriage which, when filled or loaded, shall be covered in such a manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia from the contents thereof, and shall, with all reasonable dispatch, be removed from the premises.

5. Every leather-dresser shall cause all filth which has been splashed upon any part of the internal surface of any wall of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be removed by scraping or by some other effectual means of cleansing at least twice in *every year*, that is to say, at least once during the periods between the and day of *March*, and the and day of *September*, respectively.

He shall at the same time cause every part of the interior above the floor or pavement of the building to be thoroughly washed with hot lime-wash.

6. Every leather-dresser shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building and every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid filth or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon.

7. Every leather-dresser shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connexion with the premises where his trade is carried on to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

8. Every leather-dresser shall, at all reasonable times, afford free access to every part of the premises where his trade is carried on to the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances, or the Surveyor of the Sanitary Authority, or to any committee specially appointed by the Sanitary Authority in that behalf, for the purpose of inspecting the premises.

9. Every leather-dresser who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of ; and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority:

Provided nevertheless that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

THE TRADE

OF

A SOAP-BOILER.

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1. Every soap-boiler shall cause all materials which have been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and which are not required for immediate use to be stored in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

2. Every soap-boiler shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all vapour emitted, during the process of melting or boiling any materials, from the contents of any cask, tank, or pan upon the premises where his trade is carried on.

He shall, in every case, cause the vapour to pass directly from the cask, tank, or pan through a fire, or into a suitable condensing apparatus, or through a suitable condensing apparatus and then through a fire in such a manner as effectually to consume the vapour, or to deprive the same of all noxious or injurious properties.

3. Every soap-boiler shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connexion with the premises where his trade is carried on to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

4. Every soap-boiler shall, at all reasonable times, afford free access to every part of the premises where his trade is carried on to the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances, or the Surveyor of the Sanitary Authority, or to any committee specially appointed by the Sanitary Authority in that behalf, for the purpose of inspecting the premises.

5. Every soap-boiler who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of ; and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority:

Provided nevertheless that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

THE TRADE

OF

A TALLOW-MELTER.

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1. Every tallow-melter shall cause all materials which have been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and which are not immediately required for melting to be stored in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

2. Every tallow-melter shall, at the close of every working day, cause all tallow, grease, refuse or filth which has been spilled or splashed, or has fallen or been deposited upon any floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be removed therefrom by scraping or some other effectual means of cleansing.

3. Every tallow-melter shall cause the internal surface of every wall of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly cleansed, and, after being so cleansed, to be thoroughly washed with hot limewash twice at least in *every year*, that is to say, at least once during the periods between the and day of *March*, and the and day of *September* respectively.

4. Every tallow-melter shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building and every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid filth, or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon.

5. Every tallow-melter shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all vapour emitted, during the process of melting, from the contents of any pan upon the premises where his trade is carried on.

He shall, in every case, either cause the vapour to be discharged into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit of the diffusion of the vapour without noxious or injurious effects, or shall cause the vapour to pass directly from the pan through a fire, or into a suitable condensing apparatus, or through a suitable condensing apparatus and then through a fire in such a manner as effectually to consume the vapour, or to deprive the same of all noxious or injurious properties.

6. Every tallow-melter shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connexion with the premises where his trade is carried on to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

7. Every tallow-melter shall, at all reasonable times, afford free access to every part of the premises where his trade is carried on to the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances, or the Surveyor of the Sanitary Authority, or to any committee specially appointed by the Sanitary Authority in that behalf, for the purpose of inspecting the premises.

8. Every tallow-melter who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of ; and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority:

Provided nevertheless that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

THE TRADE

OF

A FAT-MELTER OR FAT-EXTRACTOR.

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1. Every fat-melter or fat-extractor shall cause all materials which have been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and which are not immediately required for melting or extracting to be stored in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

2. Every fat-melter or fat-extractor shall, at the close of every working day, cause all fat, tallow, grease, refuse or filth which has been spilled or splashed, or has fallen or been deposited upon any floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be removed therefrom by scraping or some other effectual means of cleansing.

3. Every fat-melter or fat-extractor shall cause the internal surface of every wall of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly cleansed, and, after being so cleansed, to be thoroughly washed with hot lime-wash twice at least in *every year*, that is to say, at least once during the periods between the and day of *March*, and the and day of *September* respectively.

4. Every fat-melter or fat-extractor shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building and every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid filth, or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon.

5. Every fat-melter or fat-extractor shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all vapour emitted, during the process of melting or extracting, or during the process of greaves pressing, from the contents of any pan or press upon the premises where his trade is carried on.

He shall, in every case, either cause the vapour to be discharged into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit of the diffusion of the vapour without noxious or injurious effects, or shall cause the vapour to pass directly from the pan or press through a fire, or into a suitable condensing apparatus, or through a suitable condensing apparatus and then through a fire in such a manner as effectually to consume the vapour, or to deprive the same of all noxious or injurious properties.

6. Every fat-melter or fat-extractor shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connexion with the premises where his trade is carried on to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

7. Every fat-melter or fat-extractor shall, at all reasonable times, afford free access to every part of the premises where his trade is carried on to the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances, or the Surveyor of the Sanitary Authority, or to any committee specially appointed by the Sanitary Authority in that behalf, for the purpose of inspecting the premises.

8. Every fat-melter or fat-extractor who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of ; and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority:

Provided nevertheless that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

THE TRADE

OF

A TRIPE-BOILER.

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1. Every tripe-boiler shall, at the close of every working day, cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly washed.

2. Every tripe-boiler shall, at the close of every working day, cause every bench or table used upon the premises where his trade is carried on for the scraping of any tripe to be thoroughly cleansed by scrubbing or by some other effectual means.

3. Every tripe-boiler shall, at the close of every working day, cause all filth which has been splashed upon any part of the internal surface of any wall of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be removed by washing or by some other effectual means.

He shall also cause every part of the interior above the floor or pavement of the building to be thoroughly washed with hot lime-wash four times at least in *every year*, that is to say, at least once during the periods between the and day of *March*, the and day of *June*, the and day of *September*, and the and day of *December*, respectively.

4. Every tripe-boiler shall provide a sufficient number of vessels or receptacles, properly constructed of galvanized iron, or of some other non-absorbent material, and furnished with closely fitting covers,

for the purpose of receiving and conveying from the premises where his trade is carried on manure, garbage, inedible offal, filth, or refuse.

He shall, at the close of every working day, cause all manure, garbage, inedible offal, filth, or refuse which has fallen or been deposited upon any part of the premises and which is not intended to be forthwith subjected to any further trade process upon the premises to be collected in the vessels or receptacles and to be removed from the premises with all reasonable dispatch.

He shall cause the several vessels or receptacles, when not in actual use, to be kept thoroughly clean.

5. Every tripe-boiler shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building, and every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid filth or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon.

6. Every tripe-boiler shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all vapour emitted, during the process of boiling, from the contents of any pan upon the premises where his trade is carried on.

He shall, in every case, either cause the vapour to be discharged into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit of the diffusion of the vapour without noxious or injurious effects, or shall cause the vapour to pass directly from the pan through a fire, or into a suitable condensing apparatus, or through a suitable condensing apparatus, and then through a fire in such a manner as effectually to consume the vapour, or to deprive the same of all noxious or injurious properties.

7. Every tripe-boiler shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connexion with the premises where his trade is carried on to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

He shall cause all liquid refuse, before being discharged into any drain, to be cooled in a such a

manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

8. Every tripe-boiler shall, at all reasonable times, afford free access to every part of the premises where his trade is carried on to the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances, or the Surveyor of the Sanitary Authority, or to any committee specially appointed by the Sanitary Authority in that behalf, for the purpose of inspecting the premises.

9. Every tripe-boiler who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of ; and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority :

Provided nevertheless that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

THE TRADE

OF

A GLUE-MAKER.

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1. A glue-maker shall not cause or suffer any moist materials which, by reason of decomposition, have become useless for the purpose of glue-making to be kept for a longer time than may be necessary in any part of the premises where his trade is carried on.

2. Every glue-maker shall cause all moist materials which have been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and which are not required for immediate use to be stored in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

He shall, where practicable, cause the materials to be dried before being deposited in that part of the premises which has been appropriated for the storage thereof.

In every case, where by reason of the state of the weather or for any other sufficient cause it may be impracticable to dry the materials, he shall cause the several pieces to be subjected to the action of a sufficient quantity of milk of lime, and to be closely stacked.

3. Every glue-maker shall cause all scutch, residue, or refuse which has been removed from any boiling pan upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and which is not intended to be forthwith subjected to any further trade process upon the premises to be deposited, immediately after removal from the pan, in a suitable chamber or shed, and in such a manner as to prevent the emission of any

noxious or injurious effluvia from the scutch, residue, or refuse so deposited; or to be placed, immediately after removal from the pan, in bags or sacks, casks or barrels, which, when filled, shall be closed and fastened or covered in such a manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia from the contents thereof.

In every case, where the scutch, residue, or refuse has been deposited in a chamber or shed, he shall cause all the contents thereof to be removed from the premises within *forty-eight hours* after the deposit of the same in the chamber or shed.

4. Every glue-maker shall, at the close of every working day, cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly swept.

He shall cause every floor or pavement elsewhere than in that part of the premises where the processes of drying and packing are carried on to be thoroughly washed once at least in *every week*.

5. Every glue-maker shall, at the close of every working day, cause every fragment of glue, or of any material used in glue-making, which has fallen or been deposited upon any part of the premises where his trade is carried on to be collected and placed in a suitable receptacle.

6. Every glue-maker shall cause the interior and exterior of every boiling pan, and of every tank, vat, trough or other receptacle upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to prevent any accumulation of filth in or upon the pan, tank, vat, trough, or receptacle.

7. Every glue-maker shall cause all waste lime which has been taken out of any pit upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be forthwith deposited in suitable vessels or receptacles, or in a properly constructed cart or carriage which, when filled or loaded, shall be covered in such a manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia from the contents thereof, and shall,

with all reasonable dispatch, be removed from the premises.

8. Every glue-maker shall cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid filth or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may fall or be deposited thereon.

He shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls and the ceiling of any building used for the process of boiling, cooling, cutting, or washing to be thoroughly washed with hot lime-wash during the period between the and day of *March* in every year.

9. Every glue-maker shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all gas or vapour emitted, during the process of boiling, from the contents of any pan upon the premises where his trade is carried on.

He shall, in every case, either cause the gas or vapour to be discharged into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit of the diffusion of the gas or vapour without noxious or injurious effects, or shall cause the gas or vapour to pass directly from the pan through a fire or into a suitable condensing apparatus, or through a suitable condensing apparatus and then through a fire in such a manner as effectually to consume the gas or vapour, or to deprive the same of all noxious or injurious properties.

10. Every glue-maker shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connexion with the premises where his trade is carried on to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

11. Every glue-maker shall, at all reasonable times, afford free access to every part of the premises where his trade is carried on to the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances, or the Surveyor of the Sanitary Authority, or to any committee specially appointed by the Sanitary Authority in

that behalf, for the purpose of inspecting the premises.

12. Every glue-maker who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of ; and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority:

Provided nevertheless that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

THE TRADE

OF

A SIZE-MAKER.

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1. A size-maker shall not cause or suffer any moist materials which, by reason of decomposition, have become useless for the purpose of size-making to be kept for a longer time than may be necessary in any part of the premises where his trade is carried on.

2. Every size-maker shall cause all moist materials which have been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and which are not required for immediate use to be stored in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

He shall, where practicable, cause the materials to be dried before being deposited in that part of the premises which has been appropriated for the storage thereof.

In every case, where by reason of the state of the weather or for any other sufficient cause, it may be impracticable to dry the materials, he shall cause the several pieces to be subjected to the action of a sufficient quantity of milk of lime, and to be closely stacked.

3. Every size-maker shall cause all scutch, residue, or refuse which has been removed from any boiling pan upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and which is not intended to be forthwith subjected to any further trade process upon the premises to be deposited, immediately after removal from the

pan, in a suitable chamber or shed, and in such a manner as to prevent the emission of any noxious or injurious effluvia from the scutch, residue, or refuse so deposited ; or to be placed, immediately after removal from the pan, in bags or sacks, casks or barrels, which, when filled, shall be closed and fastened or covered in such a manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia from the contents thereof.

In every case, where the scutch, residue, or refuse has been deposited in a chamber or shed, he shall cause all the contents thereof to be removed from the premises within *forty-eight hours* after the deposit of the same in the chamber or shed.

4. Every size-maker shall, at the close of every working day, cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly swept.

He shall cause every floor or pavement elsewhere than in that part of the premises where the processes of drying and packing are carried on to be thoroughly washed once at least in *every week.*

5. Every size-maker shall, at the close of every working day, cause every fragment of size, or of any material used in size-making, which has fallen or been deposited upon any part of the premises where his trade is carried on to be collected and placed in a suitable receptacle.

6. Every size-maker shall cause the interior and exterior of every boiling pan, and of every tank, vat, trough, or other receptacle upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to prevent any accumulation of filth in or upon the pan, tank, vat, trough, or receptacle.

7. Every size-maker shall cause all waste lime which has been taken out of any pit upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be forthwith deposited in suitable vessels or receptacles, or in a properly constructed cart or carriage, which, when filled or loaded, shall be covered in such a manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia from the contents thereof, and

shall, with all reasonable despatch, be removed from the premises.

8. Every size-maker shall cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid filth or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may fall or be deposited thereon.

He shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls and the ceiling of any building used for the process of boiling, cooling, cutting, or packing to be thoroughly washed with hot lime-wash during the period between the and day of *March* in every year.

9. Every size-maker shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all gas or vapour emitted, during the process of boiling, from the contents of any pan upon the premises where his trade is carried on.

He shall, in every case, either cause the gas or vapour to be discharged into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit of the diffusion of the gas or vapour without noxious or injurious effects, or shall cause the gas or vapour to pass directly from the pan through a fire or into a suitable condensing apparatus, or through a suitable condensing apparatus and then through a fire in such a manner as effectually to consume the gas or vapour, or to deprive the same of all noxious or injurious properties.

10. Every size-maker shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connexion with the premises where his trade is carried on to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

11. Every size-maker shall, at all reasonable times, afford free access to every part of the premises where his trade is carried on to the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances, or the Surveyor of the Sanitary Authority, or to any committee specially appointed by the Sanitary Authority in that behalf, for the purpose of inspecting the premises.

12. Every size-maker who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of ; and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority:

Provided nevertheless that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

THE TRADE

OF

A GUT-SCRAPER.

1. Every gut-scraper shall cause all undried guts which have been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and which are not required for immediate use to be placed in suitable vessels or receptacles, properly constructed of galvanized iron or of some other non-absorbent material, and furnished with closely fitting covers.

He shall cause the several vessels or receptacles in which the guts have been placed, to be covered and to be kept covered until it becomes necessary to remove the contents for actual use.

2. Every gut-scraper shall, at frequent intervals during every working day, cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly swept and to be copiously sprinkled or washed with an effective deodorant powder or solution.

3. Every gut-scraper shall, at the close of every working day, cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly cleansed.

He shall, at the same time, cause all refuse fragments of gut, or other matter detached in the process of scraping, and all garbage, filth, or other offensive matter to be collected and placed in suitable vessels or receptacles, properly constructed of galvanized iron or of some other non-absorbent material, and furnished with closely fitting covers, and containing a sufficient quantity of a deodorant solution.

He shall cause the several vessels or receptacles, when filled, to be covered, and shall cause the vessels or receptacles with the contents thereof to be forthwith removed from the premises.

He shall also cause every vessel or receptacle, when not in actual use, to be kept thoroughly clean.

4. Every gut-scraper shall, at the close of every working day, cause every bench or table, every tub, vessel, or utensil, and every implement which has been in use during the day upon the premises where his trade is carried on or which is in a foul or offensive condition to be thoroughly cleansed with water containing a deodorant.

5. Every gut-scraper shall, at the close of every working day, cause all filth or refuse which has been splashed upon any part of the internal surface of any wall of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be removed by scraping or by some other effectual means.

6. Every gut-scraper shall cause the ceiling and the internal surface of every wall above the floor or pavement of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly washed with hot lime-wash four times at least in *every year*, that is to say, at least once during the periods between the and day of *March*, the and day of *June*, the and day of *September*, and the and day of *December*, respectively.

7. Every gut-scraper shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building and every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid filth or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon.

8. Every gut-scraper shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connexion with the premises where his trade is carried on to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

9. Every gut-scraper shall, at all reasonable times, afford free access to every part of the premises where his trade is carried on to the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances, or the Surveyor of the Sanitary Authority, or to any committee specially appointed by the Sanitary Authority in that behalf, for the purpose of inspecting the premises.

10. Every gut-scraper who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of
and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority:

Provided nevertheless that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. B. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
[9228.—4000.—9/82.]

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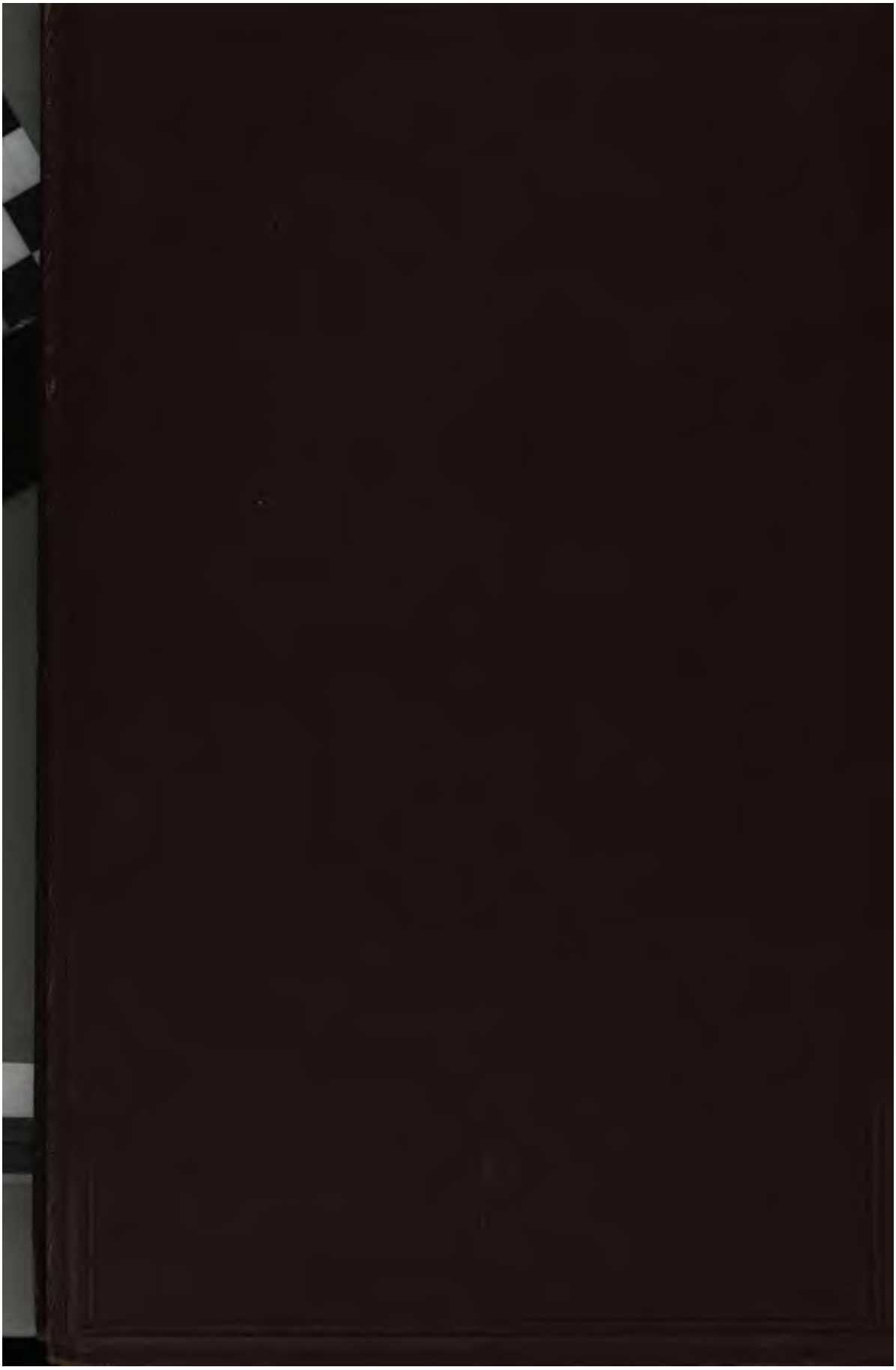
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